THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Be Happy Now.

Be happy now.
For now the joy of life is thine.
Thy youthful years are crowded o'er
With cheerfulness;
Soon hope is bright,
And pleasure in her rich array
Comes smiling round the sunny way,
And every step is dutiful.

Be happy now.
While thine art lightly young and fair,
While yet thy Spirituous's holiday is,
Duth for the hour.

Yes hope is bright,
While to thy grave and kindness,
To kindle round thee and caress.

"Come and look," said the man.

While every flow'r
That blooms doth seem to bloom for thee,
Thy winter are joy and purity
From hour to hour
Be happy now.
And if love comes to touch thy heart,
There must not yield unto his art.
For bright at thee.

He cry, he chid
Thine heart with tales of grief
Tell not of Love, so unkind.
Will make thee sad
Be happy now,
Of All thou couldst be ever so.
Free from the sorrowers and woe.
Life doth allow.

C. H. GARNER.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

Wisconsin.

Far are thy skies of beauty bright
Richer than Tempe's dewy vale,
Which yields the hardy settler for his toil
Full many a rich and plenteous harvest store
From north to south, from farthest east to west.
And round it is the country—I have seen.

The pristine plowing on their summer's morn,
With what heavy alone their verdant locust.
And smooth and wondering in thy shades I've stood
Like Adam when in Eden's bower he dwelt
The respo of ancient silence, and awoke
For sounding echoes in the solitude

There's a pleasure in their wildness, and on the lake
That lands its tale against thy eastern shore.
With what delight to wind among the lonely isles
To fright the loneliness with these sounds—to cast
And rou sublime ore thy bright waves, garlant
After which the sun, and wealth of song
Have ever seen the place of their nurturing.
The little spring-flower's a herald of the summer began
And beautiful are those scent lakes that lie
Hoo'ring with the wild-rose' rich profusion
Upon whose bosom, to be barren by
The wild duck trumpet to fresh the
But yet, Wisconsin, not for these alone
Is it my heart bears warm and proud for thee,
But for the strength to which we shall attain
Of what thy future destiny may be
How lauded thy heroes, and the prominence
Shall spring a race of freemen, more of these
That yield their hearts to the longing trust, and
The happiest proof from her dustless. S. ANNE
Southport, Wis.

Original Tales.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

The Brothers of the Coast.

BY S. MILLER LEAVENS.

CHAPTER I.

In the Department of one hundred and seventeen of the Department of the province of Languedoc, and the ancient province of Languedoc, there is a town of considerable note. VOLNEY.

The Allemish century was prominent with peril to the people dwelling in Marseilles, Languedoc, Provence, Cape Bella, Carthagena, and many towns on the coast of the South Sea. Many were the daring deeds which the adventurous Buccaneers perpetrated upon those towns, and which adventurers are recounted to this day by descendants of their unfortunate sons. Referring the reader to Raynal's History of Europe for an account of these singular men, we will continue our account of one whose extraordinary fate would fresh from the pen of a romancer—a novel spirit to thrilling as it draws vividly from the imagination.

The sea was as calm and silvery as a mirror. For down on the chrystal waters could be seen the various fishes, swimming after their prey; and at places where the water was not quite so deep, were to be seen the beautiful shells, sparkling in the sun's rays, and appearing a variety of gaudy hues. The large white sail, were suddenly struck by a heavy squall, with no other indication than that of the amusement of gazing upon the calm outlined in the distance, and the reflection of themselves. A small boat slowly glided through the water, it held twenty five men, only a very small number of Buccaneers' proportioned upon those towns, but foolishly gazing into the waters and vacantly humming a tune, or whistling a stave of some rude ballad—Abandon fifty minutes of the fifty two minutes in a moment, which would otherwise have been indiscovered. The men who stood at the helm was at least five feet ten inches in stature, and quite youthful in his appearance. His limbs were well-knit, muscular and sinewy, his skin was fair, his hair curled and silky, and his whiskers red. His features were well moulded, and indicated nothing of an atrocious nature in his character. His eyes were large, and of a dark blue, and expressive of fine and expressive, and of any thing mirrored—he knew stood—in deposition prone to peculiarity rather than cruelty. He fastened with the right forearm, and quickly noticed that deep intellectual vigour which so often extricated him and his followers from the most formidable and threatening difficulties. The young man was Henry Morgan, who in attention—but that will form the burden of our narrative. The other adventurer leaned lazily against the helm and with his eyes gazing languidly into the water, he sang a ditty whose unobtrusive language plainly indicated that he was a native of Britain. His country he supposed to that in which he now mingled, for he had acquired the habits of a Buccaneer, and relished with the right of a Buccaneer, and relished with the Spaniard's cruelty, till his blood chilled, and being of an advantageous appearance, he had suited his style to that of the Buccaneers of the Spanish Main, and under the delusion that by obtaining the booty of the Spaniards he could return home and shower wealth upon him, he sailed for the island of Madeira where he arrived, full of spirit and expectation; but, alas! doomed to disappointment.

He soon found men as poor and restless as himself—men who despised the Spaniards and hated their riches; and it was at Madeira that he met with the valiant Buccaneer of Morgan and his friends for them. The meeting of the old men with her and other adventurers was the first time in the current and by circumstances convent their Henry Morgan captain. They all went through the form of a terrible oath—Henry to Morgan—the principal features of which were the oath: That they would assist each other so long as life lasted. That they would keep the course a profound secret. That they would obey Morgan, whatever might be his commands. That the wealth taken should be divided into

* "That was originated in the manner in which they got plored time were. They smoked it in pipes called by the natives, tar-tar, and hence the name Buccaneer.—Mel tins der Ingnier.

† Vide Her tins der Ingnier.

lenient or share, two of which should fall to Morgan. Several other minor articles were in the instrument, and death in its most terrific form awaited him who broke any article. Having arranged things to their satisfaction, they broke themselves to their usual host, each man armed with a musket, a short sword and two pistols.

But two men pulled of the oars—the rest lazy seemed either basking into the clear water or perhaps forming plans of wonderful wealth and grandeur in their imaginations. Morgan continued to lean his song, with his eyes fixed upon the clear water, and his hand grasping the helm. A man stood at the bow of the boat, sweeping the horizon with a spy-glass; but in such a lazy manner as to indicate that he had no hopes of discovering any thing. As he swept in a western direction, he suddenly erected his figure, cried suddenly a moment, and then taking the glass from his eye, he emphatically shouted his hand against his thigh, while his features and deep-seated countenance degree of amusement.

"What?" exclaimed Morgan, his countenance expressing a determined expression.

"Come and look," said the man.

In a moment Morgan's eye was to the glass, he looked a moment, and placing the glass in the man's hand exclaimed,

"Now boys, we will soon see which of you are the best."

Instantly there was a bustle, and the countenance of each man presented a very contrasting appearance to what it did a moment before.

"Ha! there is another, and another, and now they have in eight—a fleet of galleons—" exclaimed the man who was now looking.

"Then let us dip water and show 'em the white feather," said one.

"No let us get nearer and look at the cut of their jibs," said another.

By the number of wealth of these islands! there is the viceadmiral of the fleet himself," exclaimed an old "salt" as he handed Morgan the glass.

"I say men, what say you? will we attack," said Morgan firmly.

Several of the men exchanged glances and one or two blanched with fear as they reflected, that to attack a vessel armed would be instant destruction. The principal number looked to Morgan for advice: like as their captain. Then let us dip water and show 'em the white feather," said one.

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Southport, Wis.

"Now I have it," said Morgan. "Being forth all the pieces and partly empty the cannon.

It was not long before every priest and nun in the town were paraded before Morgan.

"We will operate upon their consecration," said the captain. "Let us make each nun and priest plant a scaling ladder against the fortress." This was an ingenious thought, and proved Morgan's knowledge of human nature, but not of the old Governor's. The priests and nuns were marched forward toward the fortress with their scaling ladders upon their shoulders, but as soon as they arrived within a proper distance, the resolute old Governor ordered them to halt, and having them which moved them down by hundreds. The rest threw down their ladders and fled. Morgan let his under lip till the blood came. He saw that he had a man to deal with, who possessed the true soldier's spirit. Although Morgan was thwarted, he was no way daunted, with his usual self-possessed resolution and decision, he began to cast around him for some plan to carry the fortress. While he was thus engaged, the man's mate made his appearance with the information, that the hind part of the fortress had no cannon to guard it, but that a narrow road led directly to it.

"We will walk upon it or sink," said Morgan. Ordering a number of men to keep up a firing in front, Morgan headed by the bulk of his army, took a circuitous route, and came upon the fortress from behind. After walking four deep through the morass, they reached the fortress, placed their scaling ladders against it, and in a few moments more Morgan followed closely by his men were on the fort. An old gray-headed man attacked Morgan with fury, but the Englishman coolly warded off his strokes, and watching a favorable opportunity, wounded his antagonist in the arm. Disarming his antagonist to be the bearer old Governor, Morgan ordered his men to harm him not, but to see that he went his way in peace.

In this fortress Morgan found—besides a vast quantity of rich merchandise—bullion and specie to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling." The men were ordered to carry the booty to the ship, and when they had several trips, Morgan made the joyful cutters a speech. He lectured many promises upon them to the kind reception which they had given him, and promised them he would put them aboard with it some early period. Morgan then set sail and entered into the Island of Jamaica, with his booty.

There was but one person who would venture again upon peril after accumulation so much, but no Henry Morgan. Finding that his captain was determined to venture on a still greater enterprise, and for that purpose had let out for money and procured fifteen vessels, in which he had embarked his booty, and men—he immediately and daring fellows, bent upon repairing their deceased fortunes or in meeting death. With this fleet Henry Morgan left the Island of Jamaica. Learning that two pirates, De Basco and Lolonois with several hundred men, had captured a Spanish vessel, and were at Maracaibo without success, he determined to try his fortunes before the place, and with that view he steered his course for that port. The moon entered the full, and Morgan made his arrangements for the attack. Morgan ordered the crews to be ready for the moment, when they should enter the harbor. The moon entered the full, and Morgan made his arrangements for the attack. Morgan ordered the crews to be ready for the moment, when they should enter the harbor. The moon entered the full, and Morgan made his arrangements for the attack. Morgan ordered the crews to be ready for the moment, when they should enter the harbor.

I am come to despise your courage out of the bay, and I have the account of many a Spaniard that you will rob and murder, and I am determined to put a stop to your career. Your people are now in my power, and if you do not immediately surrender yourself and your vessels, I will hang every man of you on the yard-arm of my ship."

Morgan was not pleased, to see that the pirates had not left the harbor, and during the night, he sent a boat to the harbor to ascertain the fact. The boat returned, and reported that the pirates had left the harbor, and that they were in the act of sailing out to sea. Morgan immediately ordered his men to follow him, and, when they had got out of the harbor, they saw the pirates sailing out to sea. Morgan immediately ordered his men to follow him, and, when they had got out of the harbor, they saw the pirates sailing out to sea.

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"In the temple of peace and independence, which you, sir, seek to turn into a den of strife and bloodshed."

"Excellent! beautiful! sentiment and eloquence combined!" exclaimed the coxcomb, but we shall have plenty of food for the gallows by and bye. I am now on my way to the royal camp with despatches; I shall not fail to report my reception here. It was my intention to have passed the night here, but I fear my life would be the penalty before morning. Good night, my hoary rebel. Miss Dayton, your servant. You shall be well taken care of," said the villain, significantly, and he proceeded to quit the dwelling.

A clattering of horses' feet was now heard on the road, and glimpses of military costume discernible occasionally through the trees in the last rays of evening. Shouts and laughter also broke nearer and nearer upon the ear, 'till a young man dashed up the avenue, followed by two others. "Father!" shouted he as he leaped from his steed, and rushed up the porch. "Father, our arms are victorious—our country is free. Liberty is proclaimed throughout the land—tyranny has perished!" and he fell upon the breast of Peter.

"Mien boy! mien boy!" cried the old man, "welcome to your fader's heart."

"And to his mother's also," said the old dame, who clasped him to her arms, and covered his manly cheek with kisses.

Dayton stood paralyzed. The two others approached.

"Bid welcome to my companions in arms," said young Walter Deuchater—"Mr. Renton and Henry Walworth."

"Oh! God, my father," screamed Caroline, and fell senseless upon the floor. In the next moment she was in the arms of her father, and Henry hanging over her affectionately.

"Not so fast, mien very *good friend*," said Peter to Dayton, seizing him by the collar, for he was sneaking away; "not so fast. Here are a few of your favorites, der rebels; how like you der appearance?"

Dayton spoke not a word, and Caroline reviving, was embraced tenderly by Henry; when looking round her, as almost waking from a dream, she beheld Dayton. "Ah! he here?" exclaimed she. "Thank Heaven, I am now safe from his persecution," and she sobbed bitterly on her lover's bosom.

"From whom, my Caroline?" inquired Henry.

"From his, that bad man, Dayton, who led me to believe that you were numbered with the slain, and by whose machinations and those of his father's, I was this morning driven from my home."

"Villain!" exclaimed Renton—and at the same moment Walworth demanded why he had thus acted, Dayton could not reply, but he stood a trembling and guilty thing.

"But he has despatches," said Peter, "for the enemy."

"We have no enemies now," said Walworth; "peace is proclaimed, but let us see what is their import; produce your papers, Mr. Dayton."

"Never," cried Dayton, as he pulled a pistol from his pocket—"never, but at the sacrifice of life."

"Rash man!" said Walworth, "resistance is in vain; deliver them quietly; no harm shall befal you, I pledge my honor."

Dayton replied not, but making one bound from the porch to the ground, he mounted one of the horses of the party, and dashing his spurs up to the rowels in the flanks of the animal, like a flash of lightning sped up the avenue, then turning in his saddle, he discharged his pistol, the ball of which slightly grazed the breast of Peter. The rifle was yet in the hand of the old man, which he had seized to discharge at Dayton, when he was prevented by his wife and Caroline. "Tyfil—traitor—craven," he shouted, and the short quick crack of the piece succeeded the exclamation. A shrill cry was heard, Dayton was seen to spring into the air, and falling from the horse, was dragged along by the foot in the stirrup for a considerable distance. When discovered, he was a mutilated mass; the ball had entered his temple, and the blood flowing freely, his countenance was clotted with gore and dust, presenting a hideous appearance. His obsequies were brief—a pit dug by the road side received his remains. On examining his papers, they were found to contain secret information for the enemy, but they would have proved of no avail, as the surrender of Cornwallis had established the reign of Freedom. The next day, Renton, with Caroline, accompanied by Walworth, departed for his home, which for many years he had not beheld. His appearance, it may be supposed, was unexpectedly unwelcome to old Dayton, who received a prompt and imperative demand to surrender up his estates and effects to the American government, as one who had long been noxious to their cause. Between Walworth and Renton, they were divided, in consideration of their long and dangerous struggles in the emancipation of their native land, and Caroline, according to her promise, bestowing her hand upon Walworth, lived to behold her daughters, beautiful and virtuous as their mother, and her sons inheriting the bravery and patriotism of their sire.

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quality of the funds, in which they have been made. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged for a speedy settlement, as the volume is now opened, and we wish to start, unincumbered by *back balances*. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will take a *fair* start together and see who shall first tire in the race. *We shall continue to issue a splendid paper.*

☞ Mr. S. W. Fullerton, Jr. will act as agent at Newburgh, Orange county, New York, for the S. E. Post and Graham's Magazine.

☞ J. Warren, P. M. at Washington, Miss. is agent for the Post and Magazine.

☞ James McLaurin, of Haverstraw, New York, is *not now* agent for any of our publications.

Witchcraft.

The progress of intelligence is gradually removing one after another of the superstitions of the people; and among them the belief in witchcraft is fast disappearing, if it has not already grown into discredit. It is true, in some of the rural districts, a few believers in witchcraft may still be found, but the good sense of the people and the march of education are fast dispelling this superstition.

It is astonishing how universal the belief in witchcraft was scarcely two hundred years ago, and prior to that time a panic on this subject prevailed to an alarming extent in Europe. We can hardly credit in this age the number of persons who fell victims to the laws against witchcraft. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, hundreds, nay thousands of persons were put to death by the most extreme torture, in France, Germany, Spain and throughout all Europe, under the imputation of witchcraft. Even in England the panic prevailed to a considerable extent. In 1612 in Lancashire, twelve persons were executed for this imputed crime, and in 1644, in the same county, seventeen more were put to death for the same offence. The whole land was convulsed with the trials for this crime. Nearly a hundred persons were executed on the information of a wretch, by the name of Matthew Hopkins, who followed the occupation of a witch hunter. Strange to say the pious Richard Baxter believed in this delusion, and even recommended what he called the zeal of the infamous Hopkins. During the protectorate of Cromwell great numbers were executed for witchcraft. Both Sir Matthew Hale and Chief Justice Holt presided at the trials of individuals who were subsequently burned or hung for this crime. The most learned, as well as the best men of the age believed in witchcraft; and Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the "*Religio Medici*," unhesitatingly declared his belief in witchcraft and entered into a discussion on the subject. Not less than two thousand persons are supposed to have been hanged or burned for this crime, in the British isles, during the seventeenth century.

Our own country cannot plead an exemption from this phrensy. William Penn presided at the trial of a witch in Pennsylvania, but happily the woman escaped through an informality of the indictment. As late as 1742—if we recollect aright—a woman was executed on the Hudson for being a witch. The earliest history of the Puritans presents instances of witches being executed, and in nearly every case the miserable victims died protesting their innocence. At Springfield, at Charlestown, at Dorchester, at Cambridge, at Boston, in almost every one of the old towns of New England, men and women have perished on the gallows or died shrieking in flames, for the fictitious crime of witchcraft. The Salem excitement arose in 1692, and, for a while, raged with uncontrollable fury. During this fearful phrensy the charge of witchcraft blanched the cheeks of the bravest, for it was a sure forerunner of an ignominious death. We can scarcely credit, at this day, the histories of that memorable excitement. It has left a lasting stain on the reputation of the Puritans.

A philosophic enquirer into the causes of this excitement would grope long in the dark before he could arrive at any conclusion. The actors in the matter were generally good men, and honestly believed in witchcraft. They were not behind their age. They did not invent the facts on which their belief was founded. The knowledge of this has puzzled most writers on the subject. But we think that the elucidation of the mystery is to be found in the credulous nature of the leading characters in this excitement, and in the fact that every popular excitement acts and re-acts on itself until men are hurried into acts, which even they, in their cooler moments, would be glad to disavow. And that such was the case in the Salem excitement is evident from the rapidity with which it died after it received a check, and men began to cool. It disappeared as if by magic. It went out like a flash of lightning, leaving, however, traces, in the blackened and scarred soil, of its terrific progress.

We live in a brighter day. Superstition is fast rolling up and disappearing before the light of universal education. The belief of our forefathers in witchcraft finds few disciples, and those few are compelled, by the force of public opinion, to keep their creed silent. When we reflect how much misery has been brought upon the world, by the belief in this fictitious crime, we cannot but rejoice, like Miriam, over our enfranchisement.

Further News from Santa Fe.

We are indebted to the St. Louis Republican for an account of the capture of the Santa Fe expedition, and the oppressions inflicted on the prisoners. That journal justly remarks that "the recital of the treatment shown the American citizens will rouse the blood of every one." The information from Santa Fe was brought to Independence, Mobile, by a party from the Mexican settlements. It appears that information had been forwarded to Don Manuel Armego, both from Mexico city, and from General Arista, commanding the Northern Mexican Army, of the departure of the Texians from Austin, in June. Much anxiety pervaded the Mexican population; and such was the conviction of the Governor (Manuel Armego) that the Texians would carry the country, that he made his will, and secreted his own treasure on that of the wealthiest citizens.

On the 8th of September, Mr. Howland, a Texian officer, accompanied by Mr. Roseberry and Baker, reached Santa Fe, and on the 11th a Camanchee brought information that the Texian Force had reached the eastern settlements. Mr. Howland was ordered to remain eight days in Santa Fe, but finding himself suspected of being a Texian spy, left with his companions on the evening of the 12th. On the 15th, an Italian, accompanied by a Mexican, (a citizen of Texas) arrived and were imprisoned. The Italian gave exaggerated accounts of the force and intentions of the Texians. During the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth the Mexican militia passed through Santa Fe, going out to meet the Texians. On the 16th, the Governor ordered all the foreigners to confine themselves to Santa Fe, and departed himself for the seat of war. On the 19th, news arrived that Colonel Juan Andres Archuletta, at the head of the Mexican militia, had met the advance corps of the Texians, under Colonel Cook, (eighty-three men and seven officers,) at Autonchancho, seventy-five miles from Santa Fe. Negotiations were attempted to be held on the part of the Texians, wherein Navarro represented, on the part of the Texians, that their objects were to invite the New Mexicans to unite themselves to the Texian Republic. The answer was that the Texians must surrender or fight—and they eventually surrendered, without firing a gun, on condition that their lives should be secure.

On the 7th of October, news arrived of the surrender of Colonel McCloud, and the main body of the Texians, two hundred in number, some fifty miles in the rear of position of Colonel Cook. On the 27th of September, the Mexicans celebrated their victory at Vegas, the frontier settlement on the road to the United States. The Texians were stripped of their arms, property, and shoes. These were thrown into a pile in the public square, and distributed among the militia by the Governor himself. The proclamations, &c. found about the Texians, in the Spanish language, were thrown into a bonfire, and the prisoners and foreigners bound, driven up, and compelled to witness it. Among these documents burnt was the passport of Mr. Kendall, (the editor of the New Orleans Picayune,) who, with some twelve traders, were taken with Cook's party. These gentlemen had been confined at San Miguel until the capture of McCloud's party, when they were likewise stripped, and turned into the common crowd of prisoners. The whole number of prisoners was three hundred and four, who were immediately marched off in a gang, barefooted and half naked to the city of Mexico, a distance of two thousand miles—at a season when the frost was severe and the weather inclement! The conduct of the Mexicans is represented as savage and ferocious in the extreme toward the defenceless prisoners, and to have extended, in many instances, to the foreigners residing in the country. Mr. Howland and his companions who had retreated from Santa Fe, were overtaken by a party of Mexicans, near the river Pecos, where Roseberry was killed. Howland and Baker being brought to the Governor, were by his order, shot, without trial, as Texian spies.

On the 16th of October, before his departure from Santa Fe, Armego, the Governor, wrote to the American Consul, ordering the foreigners to confine themselves within the town for twenty days. After his departure, the nephew of the Governor, who is also his confidant and secretary, accompanied by a sergeant and soldier, and followed by a mob, attacked the house of the American Consul, burst into it, and wounded him severely in the face. Threats were made by the rabble against the American citizens, and many were arrested and thrown into prison, from which, on the return of the Governor, they were released. After attacking the American Consul, the mob proceeded to the jail, where their leaders stabbed the Mexican (from Texas) who had been arrested with the Italian on the 15th.

Mr. Alvarez, the United States Consul, states that most vindictive feeling was exhibited against himself, and the American citizens resident in New Mexico. He applied, on the 24 of October, for his passport to proceed to the United States, which was refused until the 25th, it being the premeditated design to delay him so late as to expose him to perish, on his long journey by the depredations of the Indians or the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Alvarez left Santa Fe with sixteen men and sixty-seven horses and mules. Five of his companions parted from him at the Arkansas to make their way to Fort Gibson and Texas—one (John Richmer) was frozen to death; three were left sick among the Kansas Indians, one being frozen in his feet; and, of the sixty-seven herd of animals, forty-eight perished, owing to the lateness of the season.

Of the cause of the rapid and disastrous termination of the Texian expedition, it appears that some dissensions had broken out among the Texians on their route. Nineteen of their numbers had been killed by the Camanches, and some forty of their horses destroyed. During the parly held previous to the surrender of Col. Cook's corps, a division appears to have existed among his men. The larger portion listening to the suggestions of Navarro and Lewis for a surrender, and but seven siding in opinion with the commander, who wished to fight and die rather than surrender. It is said that Navarro reproached the Mexicans with the murder of Fanning's command, upon which a verbal promise was given that their lives should be saved. Col. Cook, it is said, tore the epaulets and buttons from his coat, and broke his sword, expressing the most vehement denunciations against the treachery by which he was paralized.

The Mexicans spoke of him as brave and indomitable. What privations may have been endured by the Texians, during a march of three months, are not known, but it is the opinion of all that if a proud spirit had been exhibited by the Texians, and a battle fought, victory would have been easy, and the country submitted without resistance. The promptness with which the Mexicans marched to meet the invading force, probably surprised them, as Howland had missed them in his retreat, and they were ignorant of the condition of affairs in New Mexico.

The conduct of the Mexicans to the resident foreigners were insolent enough—and the names of four American citizens are given who have been murdered, without the perpetrators being brought to justice. This arises from a wish to expel the American traders, that the natives may monopolize all the business.

Destructive Fire.

A destructive fire occurred at Medina, N. Y. on Saturday, which destroyed $25,000 worth of property. The following exhibits the names of the sufferers, the amount of property destroyed, and the amount insured:—

Owners of the Eagle Tavern, $9,000, no insurance; J. D. Foot, $2,500, insurance 2,500; H. & J. H. Goodrich, $100, no insurance; Vibbard & Northrop, $1100, insurance $1000; A. Norton, $250, no insurance; C. Hill, $2500, insurance 1500; C. S. Parks, $6000, insurance 4000; Fuller & Spencer, $100, no insurance; E. Bent, $800, insurance 300; R. Fairman, $600, insurance 400; R. Martin, $100, no insurance; G. R. Lewis, $200—no insurance.

American Consuls.

A recent case of alleged murder on board of an American ship was brought before the London Magistrates, who discharged the prisoner and referred the case to the American Consul.

Fortunately for the end of justice the Consul was acquainted with the law of nations and the laws of his country and acted accordingly. None but men of the first talent and education should be appointed Consuls.

Gov. Seward's Message.

The Legislature of New York met at Albany on Tuesday last. The House were speedily organized. Mr. J. S. Chatfield of Otsego was chosen Speaker of the House.

The Message of Gov. Seward was transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. An express from the New York Sun carried the message to New York city in eight hours and fifty-five minutes running time. As the message is lengthy we content ourselves with an abstract and a few quotations.

The Governor speaks of the Asylum for the Insane, which he says is ready for the reception of its inmates; of the Geology of the State, the Mission to Holland, and the Dispute with Virginia and Georgia. In regard to the demand of the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of three persons claimed as fugitives from justice, and to repeal the law extending the trial by jury, the Governor re-iterates his conviction of the illegality of the requisition, and says the Legislature will "decide whether the trial by jury shall be relinquished, and whether a State which acknowledges no natural inequality of men, and no political equality which may not ultimately be removed, shall wrest that precious shield from those only whose freedom is assailed, not from any wrong doing of their own, but because the greatest of all crimes was committed against their ancestors."

Nineteen Associations under the General Banking Law, and five Safety Fund Institutions have been closed. To guard hereafter against fraudulent excesses of circulation, he suggests that the Safety Fund Institutions may be required to receive their circulating notes from the Bank Commissioners or the Comptroller.

He calls the attention of the Legislature to the re-organization of the Congressional Districts.

He speaks at length upon the School Fund question. Twenty thousand children in the city of New York, of suitable age, are not at all instructed in any of the public schools, while the whole number in all the residue of the State, not taught in Common Schools, does not exceed nine thousand. For the purpose of removing complaints arising from prejudices against the School System of New York City, he proposes to restore to the Common Schools of the City the simple and equal feature of the Common Schools of the State.

"To vest the control of the common schools in a board, to be composed of commissioners selected by the people, which board shall apportion the schools moneys among all the schools including those now existing, which shall be organized and conducted in conformity to its general regulations and the laws of the State, in the proportion of the number of pupils instructed."

The revenues of the State exhibit a progressive increase.

"The amount derived from auction duties was $206,702, being an increase of $42,000 over the corresponding revenues in the previous fiscal year. The amount received by the superintendent for duties on the manufacture of salt, was $194,216, being more than was received in the previous year by $36,000.

The income from all the counties during the season of navigation, was $2,340,678, exceeding the tolls of the previous year by $259,131, equal to 14,15-100 per cent. The tolls in 1831 were $1,222,801.

The revenue of all the canals during the fiscal year, after deducting only the expenses of collection and ordinary repairs, was $1,551,098. The permanent public debt, at the close of the last fiscal year; exclusive of temporary loans, contingent liabilities, and the balance of the Erie and Champlain canal debt, for the payment of which equivalent funds are set apart, $15,540,530, to which must be added temporary loans amounting to $1,855,000, annually payable thereon, 530, and the interest annually including also interest on the stocks loaned to the railroad companies which are in default, is $919,704. The debts consist of stocks chiefly redeemable in 1845, 1850, 1855 and 1860. The amount of stocks issued to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and railroad companies, is $5,035,700. You will, of course, give immediate attention to proper measures for reimbursing temporary loans."

He advocates the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the completion of the Erie Railroad and other improvements, and as a proof of the fiscal ability of the State, refers to the untaxed wealth of the people, equal to seven hundred millions of dollars. This part of his message concludes thus:

"Since the works were undertaken, the rate of interest demanded upon loans to the State has advanced from five to about seven per cent. Prudence, under such circumstances, counsels moderation—yet the value of money has not increased as much as the price of labor and subsistence have fallen—and it would certainly be the worst of all economy to discontinue enterprises so important for a season so inadequate, or to sacrifice, in delays and damages, more than the additional cost resulting from the enhanced rate of interest.

While we ought, therefore, to pursue the undertakings cautiously, and even at some apparent although unreal sacrifice, we are, nevertheless, required to put forth every effort to restore our public stocks to their former value. Such efforts, however, would prove unavailing, if the evil were misunderstood. We are in competition with other States and counties in borrowing money. The securities of other nations are not depreciated, while those of our sister States, whether they owe less or more, are reduced none less than our own, some 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70, and even 80 per cent.

The Federal Government, which has once paid absolutely a debt of $189,000,000, and which now owes nothing, is unable at the same rate of interest we offer, to obtain a loan for three years of an amount equal to only half a year's revenues. Is it true then that the depreciation of our stocks has resulted from the greatness of our debt, or from the magnitude of our undertakings, or from any fiscal unsoundness or error? On the contrary, it is apparent that our stocks are depressed by some general cause affecting all governmental securities.

* * * * *

But although the causes affecting our public securities are beyond the reach of direct efforts, we can, nevertheless, mitigate the evil and contribute to a remedy. It is an urgent duty to fortify our credit, not merely for the purpose of securing a discrimination in our favor, but also to furnish an encouraging example to our sister States. I suggest, with a view to this purpose, a rigid adherence under all circumstances, to the rule hitherto observed, that the whole public debt shall not be raised above such an amount as that its interest cannot be paid out of the current surplus revenues of the canals; and to remove all questions concerning the fiscal soundness and moral integrity of the State, I recommend that all future revenues from the National Domain shall be pledged as a sinking fund to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debts, annually paying, or providing for the payment of a part of the principal, and absorbing first the older debts.

If seventeen millions of dollars are yet required to complete our public works, the system I have suggested, would, in 1845, discharge the whole of our present and future indebtedness, and after that time leave us unincumbered annual revenues. If we adopt this, or some more judicious fiscal system—if we truly value our resources, and justly appreciate our enterprises, we may prosecute them diligently and firmly, and with even higher confidence in their perfect success and unbounded usefulness than has ever before been entertained.

If, moreover, we declare that at no time, nor under any circumstances, can the states justify a violation of the public faith by any of our sister States, but at the same time yield to those States in performing their obligations, our sympathy, support, and such aid as is within our constitutional province; if we stand by those younger, less wealthy and less powerful, but equally patriotic members of the confederacy, in this crisis—as we know full well they would stand by us if unsecred from abroad—we shall see them rapidly recovering from their embarrassments, and worthily regained the confidence of mankind."

Maryland Finances.

The report of the Treasurer of the State of Maryland shews the financial condition of that commonwealth. The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, in the year ending Dec. 1, 1841, were $985,970 36—the disbursements $894,492,03—leaving a balance of $91,478,33, which is subject to unexpended appropriations for $194,956,26, showing a deficiency of revenue of $101,374,92; to which is to be added the cost of the present session of the Legislature, estimated at $45,000. The charge from all sources on the Treasury next year, is estimated at $1,215,483,07, which is to be supplied by the tax, the ordinary revenue, and the interest and dividends received from internal improvement companies. The result is, that the tax will be chargeable with the payment of $600,000 a year.

The present assessment is calculated to raise only $400,000, so that there will be a deficit of $200,000. The whole State is assessed at 200 millions, of which the city of Baltimore furnishes 66 millions.

An attempt was made lately in the Maryland Legislature to repeal the tax law, but the motion was promptly refused, fifty-six members voting against and twenty-one members for it. Thus has repudiation been frowned down in Maryland. Whatever else may happen, neither of the OLD THIRTEEN will ever refuse to pay debts, owing to innocent fund holders.

John Vaughan.

This venerable man has at length gone to his rest. Our citizens will long remember his aged figure, his active benevolence, his memories of the olden time. He was a native of England, but has resided in this country for the last sixty-five years. At the time of his death he was eighty-six years old. He had retired from business but a few weeks before his decease. He was an intimate acquaintance of Franklin, and of most of the great and good men of the revolution. He thus formed a link betwixt the present and the past, and many were the personal anecdotes he had to relate of those departed sages. His purity of life, his intelligence, and his benevolence had long endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. For many years he was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, and he filled the post up to the hour of his death.

His remains were interred at Laurel Hill, on Sunday last. A large concourse met at his residence and followed the body to the Rev. Mr. Furness's church, where appropriate services were performed. Upwards of thirty carriages afterwards attended the remains to Laurel Hill.

Meeting of U. S. Bank.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank was held on Monday last at the building of the institution. The usual business before the meeting is the election of Directors for the ensuing year, but other business is often submitted to the assembly of stockholders. On this occasion the meeting, contrary to all expectation, proved a stormy one. The Ledger gives an abstract of the occurrences of the meeting, from which we quote. That paper says:—"The general impression was, that the Bank had become powerless—that its assets were so far wasted as to be of little interest to its creditors how they were managed for the future. Such, however, proves not to be the feeling, at least so far as concerns the disposition of the remainder of the wreck of the assets. The meeting was rather large, and the debate which ensued on the motion of Josiah Randal, Esq., to disapprove of the two last assignments of the Bank, was animated. These disposed of property to assignees in trust for the payment of note holders and depositors—and the last made, which is known as the General Assignment, disposing of all the balance of the property of the Bank, for the equal benefit of all its creditors. The adoption of resolutions annulling these assignments, were warmly argued by Mr. Randal, in favor, and Mr. Rawle, in opposition, and were finally adopted. The action of Monday, requires the confirmation of a subsequent meeting to become valid; which is called for the third Monday in February next. The first assignment made, being a partial one, to secure the post notes given to the City Banks, to secure them for the amount for which they became responsible to the Eastern Banks for the U. S. Bank, is still in force. What the result of all this is to be, is more than we can at present divine, except that the expenses may be materially lessened by limiting the number of officers and assignees engaged in the settling up of the affairs, and thus lighten the enormous drain upon the bankrupt concern in the shape of salaries, &c.; which, one of the speakers remarked, now exceeded, annually, $50,000.

It will have another effect, too, of putting all creditors of the institutions on all equal footing, which will be but justice, if the result should prove that there was any thing for any of them. One other important act of this meeting, we are informed, was the adoption of a minute and very voluminous report, submitted to it by the officers of the Bank, touching all its affairs, debts and credits. The names of its creditors, the amount of their indebtedness, when contracted, and how secured. If this document be what it is represented, it is one of the most important that ever emanated from the Bank, and the meeting acted most wisely in ordering it to be published.

The following are the tickets which were voted, the one headed "Regular" being elected.

Regular Ticket.	*Biddle Ticket.*
James Robertson,	James Robertson,
William Drayton,	John Hemphill,
William Rawle,	Robert Taylor,
R. C. Hall, of Carlisle,	Oliver Fuller,
Joshua Lippincott,	Lawrence Lewis,
John Hemphill,	Calvin Blythe,
Moses Kempton,	Peter Wager,
William B. Fling,	Davis B. Stacey,
Oliver Fuller,	Henry Toland,
Foster G. Crutcher,	John R. Vogdes,
Edward Coles,	Samuel R. Wood,
John Bacon,	John Struthers,
Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore,	W. E. Warner,
John Potter, of Princeton, N. J.	Thomas Tustin,
Leonard S. Suarez, of New York,	Francis Jordan,
Jno. S. Donnell, of Balt.	William Badger,
Benjamin W. Richards,	Samuel D. Ingham, of Bucks County,
John R. Neff,	Ellis Lewis, of Lycoming,
Manuel Eyre,	Jonathan Roberts, of Montgomery,
Moses Wills, of Columbus, N. J.	William Ayres, of Dauphin.

Child Attacked by a Leopard.

A shocking accident occurred on Saturday evening at the Bowery Amphitheatre. It appears that Mr. David Watkins, of No. 643 Fourth street, on that evening took his wife and child—a little girl of about four years of age—to that establishment, and finding the Bowery entrance too thronged to admit them readily, they went to the entrance in Chrystie street. This passage round is through that part of the building used as a menagerie of wild beasts; and among the collection is a young leopard, which is uncaged, and has no confinement or security except a chain some eight or ten feet long—he being supposed to be so perfectly tame and domesticated as to be wholly uninfluenced by the savageness of his nature. As the little party was passing this animal, wholly unconscious of any danger, and consequently, not prepared to avoid it, the leopard made a sudden spring at them—attracted, probably, by something red about the dress of the child—and in the twinkling of an eye, seized in his mouth the head of the little girl, who was in her mother's arms, and who was thus raised to about a level with the box or platform occupied by the leopard. Mrs. Watkins instantly swooned and fell, leaving her child in the grasp of the animal. The consternation and alarm created by the appalling circumstance, soon brought one of the keepers to the spot, who, by a couple of heavy blows with a club upon the animal's head, made him let go his hold of the child, who was found to be terribly torn and mutilated about her head, one of her eyes out, and otherwise most shockingly wounded. Surgical aid was obtained for the little sufferer as speedily as possible, and there is some hope that by judicious treatment her injuries may be so far healed as to permit her life to be saved, but that desirable result is very dubious. At best, she has lost one of her eyes, and will be otherwise greatly disfigured for many years, if not for life.

The carelessness of the keepers of the Menagerie in leaving so ferocious an animal as a leopard but slightly secured, is highly reprehensible. We understand that Mr. Watkins contemplates bringing an action for damages. The verdict in his favor should be prompt and exemplary.

Gen. Scott's Report.

The report of General Scott, on the State of the U. S. Army, contains many interesting details. The Secretary of War, however, in his report has embodied much of the information contained in the General's report. Gen. Scott refers to the Florida war, and says that during the last year the field operations of the troops have been principally confined to the operations of the war against the Florida Indians. Col. Worth's efforts are warmly commended. The present extent of the army is "fourteen regiments—two of cavalry, four of artillery, and eight of infantry. It is recommended that two additional regiments, one of artillery and one of infantry, be formed, under the confident belief that sixteen regiments is the *minimum* regular force now absolutely required by the country.

"The present inequality of pay between the officers of the same grades in the different branches of the service is referred to as involving injustice and causing uncomfortable feeling. A mode of remedy is suggested which, it is thought, will remove the difficulty. The Report calls the attention of the Department to two subjects of great interest—one referring to a system of *retired pay*—the other to the propriety of some provision by law in favor of widows and orphans of regular officers who have died or may die in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted in service. A provision has already been made in behalf of the widows and orphans of navy, volunteer and militia officers, dying under the circumstances just named."

The Report remarks,—"Indeed the whole subject of army pensions to widows and orphans, and to disabled officers, requires equitable revision." In this opinion we fully coincide, and hope the early attention of Congress will be devoted to a consideration of the subject.

Rhode Island Constitution.

The free suffrage Constitution, lately framed by a voluntary Convention in Rhode Island, has been submitted for adoption to the free male white citizens of that commonwealth over twenty-one years of age. The Convention declared that if a majority of such citizens should vote for the suffrage constitution it would be adopted. Such a majority, it appears, has been given. The whole number of males in the State, over twenty-one years of age, is 26,042. The number of aliens is estimated at 2500, leaving 23,542 free male citizens over twenty-one. A majority would be 11,772, and between 13,000 and 14,000 votes have been given in favor of the suffrage constitution. Only 3,533 persons entitled to vote under the existing laws of Rhode Island have, however, voted in this majority, the remaining 7,168 being composed of individuals not acknowledged as voters by the old government of the State. Here is a direct revolution. The suffrage party will now, we suppose, proceed to organize a government. Will the old authorities, and their supporters the freeholders, submit to this? How will the matter terminate?

Concerts.

Mr. Dempster, the first of ballad singers, gave a Concert at the Musical Fund Hall on Monday evening. The room was well filled, and Mr. Dempster was never in better voice. He sang all of his favorite pieces, among them "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," written by Mrs. Price Blackwood, a sister of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The concluding stanzas of this pathetic song are exquisite.

On Tuesday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, Messrs. Herwig and Knoop gave a brilliant concert. Both of these gentlemen are almost unrivalled in their way—Mr. Herwig as a violinist, and Mr. Knoop as a performer on the violincello. Their concert was one of the best that has been given for some time in Philadelphia, and, in more than one passage, the performers actually seemed to electrify the audience.

Buildings Erected.

During the year 1841, there were erected in the city and incorporated districts of the county one thousand three hundred and forty-three new buildings, of which there was in the city proper four hundred and fifty-two; in Spring Garden three hundred and fifty-two, of which, East of Broad street, there was two hundred and five; comprising 170 three story bricks, 28 two story bricks, 1 one story brick, 2 one story stone, 2 two story frame, and 2 one story frame; all of which were designed for dwellings but ten,—and West of Broad, one hundred and forty-seven, of which 112 were three story brick, 12 two story brick, 3 one story brick, 16 three story stone, 2 one story stone, 1 three story frame, and 1 one story frame, all dwellings except seven. Frame buildings are not erected in this district South of Coates and East of Tenth streets. In the Northern Liberties eighty-four permits were taken out, and one hundred and four buildings erected. Frame buildings not allowed to be put up South of Coates street. In Southwark two hundred and five houses were put up, principally of brick, and three stories high. In this district frame buildings must be erected sixteen feet back from the front line on the street.

In Moyamensing one hundred and forty houses were built, all of brick, and the greater portion of them three stories high. No frames are allowed to be put up North of Federal street. In Kensington ninety permits were granted for new buildings, of which three-fourths were made of brick. There is no doubt that more buildings have been erected than the number stated, as in some of the districts permits were granted which set down as for one building, whereas several houses might have been put up under the single grant.

Naval General Order.

We copy the following order of the Secretary of the Navy:

"Whenever an officer shall be arrested on a foreign station, it shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the station to order a Court for his trial, as soon as possible after he shall be notified of the arrest; and this he shall not refuse nor delay, except for imperative reasons, connected with the public service.

If such imperative reasons shall exist, so that a Court Martial cannot be detailed, and actually set for the trial of the accused, his arrest may continue for thirty days after the Commander-in-Chief of the station shall be notified thereof, and no longer; and the accused shall then be returned to duty, unless for sufficient reasons, the Commander-in-Chief shall otherwise direct; but he shall be again arrested and shall be tried as soon as the condition of the service will admit of it.

No officer arrested on a foreign station, shall be confined to his room, nor restrained from the proper use of any part of the ship, in which, before his arrest, he had a right to be, except the quarter deck; unless such restraint shall be necessary for the safety of the ship, or the preservation of good order and discipline; and even in that case, he shall be no further restrained than shall be necessary. A. P. UPSHUR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 15, 1841."

The spirit of this order appears to us highly commendable. It prevents much petty tyranny on the part of a commanding officer.

Navy Seized.

The collector of the port of New York has seized two splendid schooners lying at anchor in the Hudson, opposite to Jersey City. They were built in New York ostensibly for private account, but in reality it is believed, for the Mexican government, to be employed against Texas. The cost we believe was $80,000—of which $30,000 are said to have been paid—the balance to be paid on their arrival at their place of destination. The law of the U. S. making illegal the fitting out of armed vessels at our ports to be employed by other governments against governments with which the United States are at peace, was, as we understand the matter, to have been evaded by a pretended sale by the ostensible owners to the Mexican government. Each is armed with a Paixham thirty-two pounder at midship, and six eighteen pound carronades; and each is fully officered by Mexicans, and manned chiefly by Americans. Mr. Curtis also found several Mexican ladies on board—probably ladies of the officers.

North Eastern Boundary.

Major Graham, who has been employed during the summer in surveying the North Eastern Boundary has intermitted his arduous task during the winter, and is now, we understand, at Washington city. He has had during the last summer about one hundred men in his employ. The trees upon the line have been removed, on the tops of the hills to a space of about one hundred feet, and lessening in width down to the valleys, and the whole line cleared and bushed. The survey has been continued a few miles above the Grand Falls, very near which the line is found to run. The old line has been found very crooked, and the new running with the straight line, takes in several houses in the country below Grand Falls, and in some instances portions of the cleared field of the farmers there. Some of them, would, at times, get exasperated at the proceedings, but most of them were rather calm. About sixty miles of the line, through an unbroken forest, still remains to be surveyed.

Case of Rev. Mr. Van Zandt.

The Rochester papers are nearly filled with this trial. The first witness was the alleged victim, Miss Sophia Murdock, now 16 years of age, who is described as very fine looking, apparently an artless, confiding creature, she stated the commencement of her acquaintance with Van Zandt—the commencement of his advances towards undue familiarity—till the final accomplishment of her ruin. The testimony in defence augurs his acquittal, as the Rev. Thomas Britton testifies that he was with Rev. Mr. Van Zandt from half past 10 o'clock, A. M. till about 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day when the crime is alleged to have been committed. The girl says it was committed in defendant's study, about half past 2 P. M. If Britton's testimony cannot be overthrown, Mr. Van Zandt's vindication is complete. It is corroborated by that of James De Wolf. Mr. Van Zandt appears to have been, in this matter, an injured man, and we rejoice at the vindication of his innocence.

What Means It?

We find the following notice in the Boston papers. What does it mean? Do Messrs. Emerson & Co. doubt the inspiration of the Scriptures, and would they give or withhold their "*imprimatur*" at this convention? This is the notice.

BIBLE CONVENTION.—The undersigned were appointed at a meeting in Chardon Street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the Bible Convention, for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masonic Temple, in Boston, on Tuesday, the 29th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. WALDO EMERSON,
A. BRONSON ALCOTT,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
EDMUND QUINCY.

This, in the seat of the Pilgrim Fathers! Verily times do change.

A Downright Slander.

The Germantown Telegraph, after descanting at length upon a series of horrible atrocities, lately perpetrated in that village—such as carrying off the spectacles of the good-wives, eating their cold meat, and "spilling the tallow," and having set forth the *undoubted* bravery of the Germantowners, in having absolutely "*halloo'd at*" the miscreants, closes with the following paragraph:

"The villains no doubt all belong to Philadelphia, and generally bring out with them a wagon to carry their plunder."

Now with all deference, we beg leave to suggest, whether this is not the second coming of the "Ghost of Chew's Wall," as nothing but an *apparition* of some sort could have raised such a hubbub in the "quiet village."

The idea of putting off fellows that the Telegraph admits are "no gentlemen" upon Philadelphia is rather cool.

New Arrangement.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writes thus from Washington, under date of Monday evening:—"A new practice is about to be adopted in reference to social visiting at the White House. Since the accession of President Tyler, the drawing-room has been open every evening for the reception of all the acquaintances of the family, and other persons having the *entree* to the Executive mansion.—The house has thus been thronged with visitors every night. To entertain them all is a task of great labor, and both the President and the ladies must have found it insufferably irksome and fatiguing. Hereafter, it is intended by the President and his family to see their friends on two evenings of each week—Thursdays and Saturdays."

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office reports to the General Government that the sales of public lands during the year 1840 amounted to 2,236,889 71-100 acres—the purchase money to 2,789,637 53-100 dollars; and the receipts into the Treasury, from the same source, to $3,292,683 29-100. During the first three quarters of the year 1841, the sales amounted to 116,076 39-100 acres; the purchase money to $1,034,833 42-100; and the receipts into the Treasury, from the same source, during the same period, to 1,104,063 06-100 dollars."

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1841.

Mr. Buchanan presented memorials from merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for material alterations in the Bankrupt Law, or for its repeal. The memorials were laid upon the table.

Mr. Morehead presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, praying for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Clay introduced his three Joint Resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution, in three important particulars, as named in the report of yesterday.

First, to restrict the Veto Power so that Congress may pass a bill by a majority vote after it has been returned from the President.

Also, requiring the Executive to return a bill within the first three days of a new session of Congress, if the ten days shall not have expired before the adjournment of a prior session.

Secondly, to change the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States from the Executive to Congress.

Thirdly, to prevent the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office during the official time for which he was selected.

The resolutions were read, and on motion of Mr. Clay made the special order of the day for the 13th January.

Mr. Preston moved that the fiscal plan of the President of the United States be taken up for consideration. Mr. P. expressed his earnest hope that the subject would be debated in a good spirit, and that either the scheme of the President, or something like it, or something else would be adopted which would afford relief to the people. He did not despair, however, of some final and favorable action on the part of the Senate, in reference to the scheme submitted in detail by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The scheme, said Mr. P., was undoubtedly an efficient one. Some portions of it, however, he must confess, staggered his judgment, and he knew not that he could reconcile it to that judgment to give the plan in full his support. He was strongly convinced of the propriety of adapting the plans of the Government and the institutions of the Government to the institutions of the People. Mr. Preston concluded his brief remarks by moving that the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Tallmadge moved its reference to a Select Committee, in order that it might receive the examination due to its importance. He moved that the committee consist of nine members. In making it, Mr. T. said he did not feel called upon to make any remarks. He was not in a state of health to do so, and he did not regard it proper to enter upon a discussion of the question of currency upon a simple motion of reference.

Mr. Buchanan said that he felt called upon to make some remarks upon the motion submitted to the Senate, and in reference to the plan which had been submitted by the President and his Cabinet.

Mr. Buchanan said he never uttered a sentiment in his life with more sincerity than that expressed by him at the close of the extra session of Congress, when he said he should be willing to receive almost any scheme which President Tyler should think proper to recommend. He felt willing, after arresting the two Bills to establish a National Bank, to give him almost a "carte blanche" for any scheme he might submit.

But, for such a scheme as this Mr. B. said he could not vote. It proposed the establishment of a great Government Bank, at the head of which was to be placed the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Buchanan pointed out his objections to the Bill in detail—confining his objections, however, to the powers granted by the Bill to the officers of the Government.

The next argument was, what should be the position of the Whig party in reference to this Government Bank. Those who had spoken against this power could not vote for the Bill. To the Democracy it presented innumerable objections, and was worse than a National Bank, except in all but that which gave Congress the power to repeal the Bill at pleasure.

Mr. Buchanan also commented upon Mr. Clay's former positions, and referred very briefly to some of his speeches opposed to the Sub Treasury Bill.

Leaving Mr. Clay, and his remarks in opposition to a Government or Treasury Bank, Mr. Buchanan came back to the scheme presented in the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury. It would afford as many opportunities for kite flying, and rare home bills of exchange as were presented in the Fiscal Corporation Bill of the last session. The only difference would be that the Bills of Exchange would have to be drawn and redrawn on shorter time.

The paper issues allowed under the Bill were objectionable in the view of the Senator from Pennsylvania. These issues could not be called Treasury notes. They were used for buying exchange, and were issued as three to one. To all intents and purposes they were Government paper, and all such efforts had failed in all time; the assignats of the French Revolution and the Continental money.

The amount of notes authorized by the Central Board of Exchequer were also objectionable. The Bill was one to borrow $15,000,000. Upon $7,000,000 in the Treasury you could issue $15,000,000, and this was equal to a loan of ten millions or fifteen if you used as you would the funds in the Treasury. It gave a paper money too, without the pretence of a specie basis.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan said that the scheme proposed had no warranty in the Constitution of the United States, and could not receive the sanction of that instrument to sustain it. He had resisted a similar plan when shadowed out at the extra session of '37, and when the giant intellect of the expounder of the Constitution was called forth, contending that the Government could issue paper money. He had resisted this power as he should now. The measure which had been submitted called for a showing of hands, and he showed his with his friends, opposed to the scheme submitted, and in favor of the Independent Treasury.

Mr. Calhoun said he did not rise to oppose the motion of reference, or to argue the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That plan merited all the compliments which had been bestowed upon it. It was simple, able and explicit, and triumphantly vindicated many grounds taken in time past by the party to which he was attached.

In regard to a Bank of the United States, Mr. C. said it would be found impossible to get the stock of such a Bank taken. In all time to come it could not find credit. The plan recommended in part such a scheme and with it the establishment of an Exchequer, but it admitted, and wisely, the power and right of repeal. It admitted that circulation and discount were incompatible. He had so said in 1837. There were other admissions which he would but now consider, and which he received with more pride than pleasure.

But the scheme was a Bank, not in name, but effect. The exchange parts of it were a Bank in all its functions, and in this view he agreed with all that had been said by the Senator from Pennsylvania. It created also a great Government debt. It infringed upon the ground on which he and the friends with whom he acted stood. They would not abandon this ground in any essential particular.

Mr. Rives, in the absence of Mr. Tallmadge, who was unwell, complained of the discussion upon the ground that it was out of place before the committee had examined and reported upon it.

Mr. R. contended also that the Report and Bill presented no recommendation of a Government Bank. The Committee would recommend no such scheme as this. The Sub-Treasury system was also commented upon by the Senator from Virginia and greatly adverse to it.

Mr. Rives closed his remarks between three and four o'clock, when Mr. Mangum moved an adjournment, intending to speak to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Numerous Bills of a private nature were reported from the Committee of Claims, and a resolution was offered by the chairman, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, that this committee be allowed a clerk, with the usual compensation; to this an amendment was moved by Mr. Cave Johnson, restricting the term of employment to the present session. Upon this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and resulted in 90 affirmative, 64 negative; the resolution as amended was then passed.

Numerous Bills were then presented from the Committees on Claims and Public Lands, and one from the last named, extending the time of issuing military land warrants in favor of officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

Mr. J. Q. Adams submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, referring so much of the Message of the President at the late session, in reference to Foreign Relations, as was unreported upon by the committee at that time, to the same committee of this session.

The call of the committees being exhausted, Mr. Fillmore stated that his committee had instructed him to ask of the House that the Loan Bill might be taken up at once, in committee of the whole. He urged the immediate wants of the Treasury, that there was a present deficit of $250,000.

Mr. Burke, however, claimed the floor, and the debate of yesterday was continued.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1841.

Mr. Allen presented the proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio, asking the action of Congress as speedily as possible upon the subject of the apportionment, and stating that the effect of a delayed action would be the necessity of convening the Legislature in extraordinary session.

The resolutions of instructions were read and left upon the table.

Mr. Walker presented a memorial from citizens of Mississippi, praying for an amendment of the Constitution upon the subject of a United States Bank, and the currency generally. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Two resolutions were presented during the morning, and laid over for further consideration.

The first was offered by Mr. Graham, calling for information as to the number of Cadets at West Point, and the apportionment to each State. The second was offered by Mr. Barrow, and asked for information in detail as to the number of Midshipmen appointed since 1837. Mr. Barrow also moved a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expense of erecting a Custom House at New Orleans.

The President of the Senate presented a letter from Messrs. Blair & Rives in regard to the printing of the sixth census. These gentlemen claimed the printing of the census papers which have been given by the State Department to the printers of the Senate. The letter states that a part of the printing has been done at the Globe office, and that the same is in the course of printing at the office of the Madisonian. The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department, stating, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, that no correspondence had passed between the two governments upon the subject of the mutual right of search on the high seas. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum made some reflections upon the author of the Currency Scheme, and upon the state of the times, the circumstances under which they had been brought about, &c.

There was no disposition to continue the debate today, and Mr. Benton moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet again on Monday next. The motion prevailed, and Mr. King of Ala., moved an Executive Session, which was ordered.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Various attempts were made to get in petitions, and some little confusion ensued; meanwhile the Speaker called the attention of the House to a circumstance which we understood as follows, viz: that if certain additional matter which had been ordered to be incorporated in the census document, together with the additional copies, were to be printed, an expense of $60,000 would be incurred. A motion was here made to refer the subject anew to a Select Committee.

Several members having taken the floor for the purpose of presenting petitions, Mr. Andrews, of Ky., insisted upon taking up the general orders of the day.

The members then again resumed the unprofitable discussion of the Tariff, mingled with partisan politics.

WASHINGTON, January, 3, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Wright presented memorials from New York in regard to the Bankrupt Law. Several were presented, two praying for postponement for two months, one for amendment, one for repeal, and the passage of bill including corporations, and only prospective in its character. Another was signed by one hundred merchants praying for two years' postponement. One of the memorials was read, when

Mr. Wright said he was assured that all these petitions were highly respectable, and composed of the strongest houses in the city of New York, and of those who signed the memorials many of them were those who paid the duties at the Custom House. The business and place of residence in each instance were also given.

A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, upon the same subject, and praying for amendments, was also presented.

Mr. Benton presented two memorials upon the same subject, and asking for an amendment of final postponement.

Mr. Buchanan presented two like memorials, all of which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Calhoun presented a like memorial also from New York, asking great amendment or repeal.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Buchanan from Warren, in regard to the Seneca Indian Treaty.

Mr. Preston presented a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in the case of the death or the resignation of both the President and Vice President of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Barrow's resolution offered on Thursday last in relation to giving to each State its quota of Representatives, was passed.

Also the resolution in relation to the Cadets at West Point, offered by Mr. Preston.

A bill was reported to establish a Board of Claims.

A bill was introduced to refund the balance due to Massachusetts for disbursements in the war with Great Britain.

The following bills were passed:—

For the benefit of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Authorizing the State of Louisiana to sell lands.

Also to allow drawbacks on foreign goods exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe in Mexico. Chihuahua is the centre of the Mining District of Mexico. We export goods there and receive gold and silver from them in return. Those who had the inland trade paid no duty, and the bill proposed the same benefit to others.

Mr. Huntington advocated the passage of the bill as the organ of the committee who had introduced it. Mr. Benton moved an amendment favoring Missouri in the route, which was not opposed.

Mr. Woodbury asked the Chairman of the Committee if his attention had been paid to the necessity of including the Northern as well as the North Western Frontier?

Mr. Wright said that the subject necessarily was an independent one. A new Bill would be introduced favorable to the Northern trade as an independent proposition.

Mr. Benton gave notice that at the first gap in the business of the Senate, he would ask for action upon his Bill, postponing the operation of the Bankrupt Bill to the first of July next.

Mr. Huntington being entitled to the floor upon the question of referring the Report and Bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, argued at length in opposition to the plan submitted in the Bill. He expressed himself adverse to the scheme in all its details, and entered more minutely into the question than any of the Senators who had debated the Bill.

The speech was intended as an exposition of reasons for not voting for the plan. Mr. Huntington differed from Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge, as to the propriety of discussing the question now, and regarding it as in order, he entered upon a general and specific discussion of the Bill. Those who have given countenance to the measure he conceived had done so under a misapprehension of its importance, or with ignorance of its effects.

In his estimation, the Bill was an enormous Government Bank, having unlimited power to start upon, and dangerous in all its particulars; and secondly the powers if enforced, would fail to accomplish what was desired. It embraced principles also which he argued the President had contended against, and which were true in themselves. In conclusion he argued that no American Senator, entertaining such sentiments as he possessed upon this Bill, could give it his support.

Mr. Bates of Mass. rose to continue the discussion, but being late, an adjournment was called for and soon carried. Mr. Bates, therefore, will speak to-morrow.

A Report from the Treasury Department was then presented and ordered to be printed; when an adjournment was moved.

HOUSE.—Two or three petitions were wedged in, and a new member, Mr. Rosell, in the place of Judge Black, deceased, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Andrews, of Ky. insisting upon the orders of the day.

Mr. W. C. Johnson took the floor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Wright presented a memorial from citizens of Buffalo, N. Y. praying some action on the part of the General Government which may lead to the release of American prisoners sent to Australia. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Linn introduced a resolution, which was read and laid over, requesting the President of the United States to make known the intention of this Government, agreeably with the provisions of an existing treaty in relation to the Oregon Territory, not to allow the enforcement of that treaty, by which, as the resolution alleges, great advantages are afforded to Great Britain.

Mr. Young, of Ill. introduced a Bill which had its first and second reading, with a view of reference, proposing an amendment of the Land Bill of 1841, so that the Legislature may control, whether in session or not, the land appropriated to the respective States.

Bills passed in relation to the Drawback on goods exported to Santa Fe and Chihuahua in New Mexico.

Several Pension Bills were considered during the morning, none of which were passed, but all of which were laid over save one—Mr. Calhoun opposing them upon the ground that the evidence was insufficient, and that no Bill should pass which was not favorably considered by the Department. Mr. Prentiss, of Vt. took issue with Mr. Calhoun, and replied to him in the case of a man who had served the proper time, but whose case the Senator from South Carolina was disposed to neglect because the evidence did not satisfy him.

The unfinished business in relation to the Board of Exchequer was called up at half past one, in the form of the motion of reference, and the debate thereon continued for an hour and a half.

Mr. Bates, of Mass. and Mr. Barrow, of Lou. spoke upon the question, and yielded the floor to Mr. Morehead, who will speak to-morrow.

Mr. Barrow took the extreme ground in opposition to the President of the U. S. He said he was not willing to acknowledge the President as the head of the Whig party. He had no confidence in him. He had been once disappointed by his hopes—had proved himself inconsistent—had withdrawn his confidence from the party that gave him his support—and had shown himself eminently inconsistent in manifesting a disposition to charter a great Government Bank, much worse than any contemplated in the Bill of the extra session, and every way obnoxious.

Mr. Merrick moved an Executive Session, which was ordered, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lewis Williams submitted a resolution that the report from the Land Office be printed, and the same referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hunt offered a joint resolution restricting the term of office of the President of the United States to four years, and making the incumbent ineligible a second time, which was objected to.

Mr. Adams inquired what was the business which now had precedence. Some conversation ensued between Mr. A. and the Speaker, the former insisting that when some days since he had the floor, and presented a petition from Hamilton county, Ohio, against the continuance of the 21st rule, and moved the reference of the same to a Select Committee, which giving rise to debate, was laid over—the Speaker informed him that if he then gave way and permitted the reference of the President's Message to be taken up, this subject would then be next in order.

He appealed to the Speaker's memory, and called for the performance of the Speaker's promise. After mutual explanations, the Speaker decided, upon referring to the Journal, that this resolution to refer the aforesaid petition with instructions to a Select Committee was in order.

Mr. Merriwether moved an amendment to the instructions, to abolish, the previous question, re-establish the "one hour rule," &c. &c.

Mr. Adams raised the question whether this amendment, being thus general, could be made to his distinct proposition.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be in order.

Mr. Wise appealed from this decision, and debated briefly the incongruity of the amendment with the first resolution, but before he took his seat withdrew the appeal and moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. Adams rose, and with much excitement, declared that the House had already once decided against the laying of these petitions upon the table, and also took issue with the Speaker upon the fact, whether the instructions which were appended to his resolution were, at the time, declared to be out of order. Mr. A. referred to the public journals of that day to prove that such was the case. The Speaker relied upon the journal of the House.

Mr. A. was strongly called to order, and directed by the Speaker to take his seat.

Upon motion to lay the whole subject upon the table, the viva voce vote was ordered, and was ayes 115, nays 84.

Messages was announced from the President of the United States, and also from the Senate.

Mr. Giddings enquired if the other petitions, presented at the same time, were not now before the House. The Speaker replied that he held in his hand twenty petitions to the same effect, which were now to be decided on. A motion was made to lay the whole of them upon the table.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays upon the first of these petitions, and they were ordered. The vote stood ayes 103, nays 87.

The Speaker suggested taking the question upon the remainder, but Mr. Adams insisted that the title of each petition be read, and the question upon putting the same on the table be put by the Speaker.

Mr. Stanly, upon the ground that several members from New York had skulked from the vote, again called for the yeas and nays which were ayes 107 nays 93.

The remainder of the questions were then put and carried, to lay the remainder of the petitions upon the table.

New Publications.

LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY FROM THE IRRUPTION OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS TO THE CLOSE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—*By William Smyth—2 vols.—Cambridge: John Owen—Philada: Carey & Hart.*—These lectures were delivered by the author in his capacity of Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, England. We have not enjoyed sufficient leisure to peruse them in full; but the chapters on the American Revolution are singularly impartial, and if the whole work is equally meritorious, we certainly know nothing which is so good an introduction to a course of modern history. Jared Sparks, in a preface prefixed to these volumes, speaks in the highest terms of the merit of Mr. Smyth's lectures, characterizing them in the following words—"there is nothing superficial or ill digested; nothing taken at second hand; the lecturer's mind is brought to bear with its own original vigor upon all the subjects that come under his notice; his opinions are frankly and fearlessly expressed, and sustained by a force of reasoning, which rarely fails to produce conviction, never to inspire respect and confidence."

The plan of these lectures is simple, yet comprehensive. The professor first enumerates the various historians who have written on the subject, then he proceeds to decide which are the best authorities, and finally he closes his remarks by a rapid and comprehensive narrative of the events of the age of which he has been treating. A better guide than these lectures to the young student of history does not exist. But while these lectures are so valuable to young men, "they furnish," in the words of Sparks, "nutriment for minds in every stage of culture."

These volumes are printed in a style commensurate with their value. They are from the University Press at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and having said this we have paid them the highest possible compliment. The only fault we have to find with them is in the binding, which, though excellent in its way, is not sufficiently durable for a standard work.

THE KNICKERBOCKER—*January*, 1842.—The leading paper this month, is a parallel betwixt Bonaparte and Wellington. The article displays gross ignorance on the part of the writer whoever he may be. His strictures on the Moscow campaign especially, are full of false views and gross mistakes of fact. For instance, he attributes the ruin of Bonaparte's army to the inclemency of the season, when, had he read history aright, he would have known that nearly as great a number of The Grand Army perished in the summer march on Moscow as in the winter retreat from that city—he would have known that the scarcity of provisions and the character of the country was the chief cause of this mortality, and that Napoleon did all he could to provide provisions for his troops, shewing no want of foresight whatever in this respect. The writer's remarks on the battle of Waterloo, are equally at variance with truth. So far from the manœuvres of Wellington prior to that battle being skilful, they were—to use Napoleon's words at St. Helena—exactly as an enemy would have wished. Wellington was saved at Waterloo only by the iron courage of his soldiers. Had they been less valiant, or had Napoleon succeeded in breaking their line, the ruin of the whole British army would have been inevitable, as they were posted in a position from which retreat was impossible. The whole article is full of glaring errors, errors indeed so astonishing, that they look like wanton misrepresentations.

There is some excellent poetry in the number, and one or two prose articles of merit.—*Drew & Scammell, Agents.*

BALLADS AND OTHER POEMS—*By H. W. Longfellow—1 vol.—J. Owen, Cambridge—Carey & Hart, Philadelphia.*—Longfellow has established his reputation as the most imaginative poet in America, and if, as some assert, imagination is the sole test of the poet, then is Longfellow the first poet of the country.

A large portion of the present volume is occupied by a translation of a Swedish poem, entitled "The Children of the Lord's Supper." The remaining part of the volume is taken up with the fugitive pieces of the author that have, since the publication of the "Voices of the Night," appeared in various periodicals of the country. Many of these ballads and other poems possess high merit, but we cannot praise them indiscriminately. Perhaps the most exquisite of the poems is "Endymion"—"The Goblet of Life," and the lines to the river Charles, however, are little less beautiful. The collection is neither so large nor so fine as the one published under the title of "The Voices of the Night."

The volume is elegantly printed, and bound with taste. We commend it to every lover of American poetry.

LADY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY—*for 1841—vol. 1. No. 1.*—This is a new monthly, undertaken by our friends McMichael & Godey, which promises to become one of the most popular magazines of the day. The plan of the work is to furnish the latest music to subscribers, at a price which will distance all competition. We have in the present number no less than eleven songs, gallopades, quadrilles, marches, &c. The size of the work is a large quarto, and the appearance of the music is in no ways inferior to that issued by the music stores. The work is sold at three dollars a year, thus furnishing music to the subscribers which could not otherwise be procured under thirty dollars. For a further account of the work—its plan, merits, cheapness, &c.—we refer our readers to an advertisement in another column. The issue of this magazine, we predict, will bring about a revolution in the musical world.

POEMS—*By J. G. C. Brainard—1 vol.—E. Hopkins, Hartford—Carey & Hart, Philadelphia.*—This elegant little volume deserves all the commendation which is bestowed on it in the article from Arcturus on our first page. As an American poet Brainard takes high rank, and his early death alone prevented him, in our opinion, from winning a still prouder reputation. There is evidence of greater power in him than he has anywhere developed. Many of his pieces are careless to a fault, but everywhere you meet verses which only a true poet could have written. Yet Brainard has left behind him many a fine poem which would alone be sufficient to immortalize him. This is the best edition of his poems which has ever appeared.

THE AMERICAN BIBLICAL REPOSITORY—*January*, 1842.—This quarterly belongs to the adherents of the calvanistic creed, and is conducted with signal ability. The contents of the number for January, are varied and interesting. The leading article is a paper on "The Aborigines of North America," which we have read with great pleasure. An excellent article on the Nestorians follows. The most valuable paper, however, is one on Increase and Cotton Mathers, discussing at large the connexion of the latter divine with the Salem Witchcraft. The Repository is published by W. R. Peters, New York, at four dollars per annum to mail subscribers.

ARCTURUS—*for January*, 1842.—This periodical has received a new infusion of spirit with the new year, and comes to us embellished with an engraving by Pfor. The sketch illustrates a scene in Puffer Hopkins.

The papers in this month's Arcturus are racy, dashing and nervous. We have copied an article on Brainard's Poems, and a tale by Hawthorne, from its pages. There are two fine Sonnetts by Lowell, in the number. Mr. Duyckinck has furnished a well written paper against death by hanging. In "The Loiterer," we find a choice unedited Poem by Keats. *Drew & Scammell, Agents.*

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO AGRICULTURE AND PHYSIOLOGY.—*By Justus Liebig, M. D. &c. &c. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Siessen—2 vols.—J. Owen, Cambridge.—Carey & Hart, Philadelphia.*—This is the second edition of Professor Liebig's Chemistry. It requires no praise at our hands, for its merits are widely diffused and generally known. The present edition is from the University press at Cambridge, and is unexceptionable in paper and typography. Its clear and elegant pages remind us of the best London works.

THE PATRIARCH OR FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE—*January*, 1842.—The number of the Patriarch before us is handsomely embellished, and filled with forty-eight pages of interesting matter. The articles are generally original. The Patriarch may be had of W. E. Rogers, 67 South Second street, Philadelphia.

MERRY'S MUSEUM—*January*, 1842.—This little Magazine is issued, stored with excellent matter, and adorned by several fine wood cuts. Let it be remembered that Merry's Museum is edited by Peter Parley. Terms one dollar a year. *Drew & Scammell agents.*

Debt of Ohio.

The Annual Report of the Auditor of Ohio exhibits the following:—

Permanent loans,	$11,411,234 11 0
Temporary loans, (for which stock has been hypothecated,)	1,336,060 00 3
Temporary loans, without	250,355 76 0
Surplus revenue, loaned by counties	53,000 96 0
Surplus revenue, loaned by Auditor of State,	27,980 32 0
Amount due turnpike companies,	546,672 35 0
Domestic debt,	1,346,588 88 2
Scrip issued to rail-road and canal companies,	581,515 00 0
Total,	$15,573,354 22 2

This does not embrace the amount due from the canal fund to the sinking fund, for loans and interest from the latter to the former fund.

Gov. Porter's Message.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, but they were not fully organized until Thursday. John Strohm, Esq. of Lancaster, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and James R. Snowden, Esq. of Venango, Speaker of the House. We give below the Message of Gov. Porter to the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Message was delivered at Harrisburg, on Thursday at noon, and reached Philadelphia the same evening.

The tone of the Message in relation to the State Debt and the Internal Improvements is highly praiseworthy. We commend those portions of the document especially to our Pennsylvania readers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Fellow Citizens:—In performance of the duty enjoined on me by the Constitution, I proceed to give you such information of the state of the Commonwealth, and to recommend to your consideration such measures, as I think expedient, at the present time. The discharge of this duty is, in many respects, beset with difficulty, but this does not absolve me from the obligation created by my official station. In a spirit of perfect frankness, I shall submit to you, the best dictates of my judgment, and shall be happy if, in your wisdom and experience, you can so modify and improve them as to promote in a greater degree, the welfare of our common constituents, the people of this Commonwealth.

The subject of deepest interest, and greatest perplexity, that calls for our attention is, the financial condition of the State. Although I have, on several former occasions, entered into a full and minute exposition of this matter, I cannot refrain from again presenting it, to your consideration, in a manner so distinct and plain, as to preclude, I trust, the possibility of misconception on the part of those who feel an honest desire to understand it. I am persuaded that however embarrassed may be the pecuniary affairs of the Commonwealth, nothing is needed to induce the people to provide means to extricate them, but a clear and candid exposition of the nature and extent of the liabilities, to which they are subject. The time for concealment, evasion and deception on this point, is at an end. The contract has been made. The faith of the State is pledged, and every consideration of duty and of honor require of us, to know our true condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to redeem our plighted faith.

There is due by this State, to the United States, on account of deposit of surplus revenue, the sum of $2,867,514 78. The funded debt of the State, amounts to $36,331,005 68. This debt is reimbursable as follows:—

	$270,081 87	in the year	1841
	62,500 00	" "	1844
	3,516,568 81	" "	1846
	50,000 00	" "	1847
	1,000,000 00	" "	1850
	2,000,000 00	" "	1853
	2,000,000 00	" "	1854
	2,783,161 00	" "	1856
	7,070,661 00	" "	1858
	1,250,000 00	" "	1859
	2,648,680 00	" "	1860
	120,000 00	" "	1861
	3,225,000 00	" "	1862
	200,000 00	" "	1863
	2,515,000 00	" "	1864
	1,797,000 00	" "	1865
	2,524,000 00	" "	1868
	1,957,362 00	" "	1870
	340,981 00	at expiration of certain bank charters.	
Total	$36,331,005 68		

This debt has been contracted for the following purposes:—

For Canals and Railways,	$30,055,013 68
To pay interest on public debt,	3,304,303 00
For the use of the Treasury,	1,571,689 00
For Turnpikes, State Roads, Bridges, &c.	930,000 00
For the Union Canal,	200,000 00
For the Eastern Penitentiary,	120,000 00
For the Franklin Railroad,	100,000 00
For the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal,	50,000 00
Total	$36,331,005 68

"In the tragedy of peace and high excitement, which cost, we, each to taste into a few of stride and blandishes."

"Terrible! beautiful sentiment and eloquence combined!" exclaimed the man-trash, but to satisfy a large portion of food for the sufferers by and by. I can't see my way to be very cozy with Augustus; I shall not feel at ease by supposing here. It was all very well when we passed the night here, but I fear my tale would be the penalty before nothing. God night, my lazy rebel. Wm. Dayton, Esquire. You shall be well taken care of," said the villain, significantly, and he proceeded to quit the dwelling.

A clatterous of horses' feet was now heard on the road, and glimpses of military costume discernible occasionally through the trees in the last rays of evening. Shouts and laughter also broke sweet and sonorous upon the air still a young man dashed up the avenue, followed by two others. "Father!" shouted as he leaped from his steed, and rushed up the porch. "Father, our arms are victorious—our country is free. Liberty is proclaimed throughout the land—tyranny has perished!" and he fell upon the breast of Peter.

"Man boy! man boy!" cried the old man, "and come in your father's house."

"And in his mother's also," said the old dame, who hobbled from to her arms, and covered his manly cheek with kisses.

Dayton stood paralyzed. The two others approached.

"Rol welcome to my companions of arms," said young Walter Dauchame—Mr. Reuben and Henry Walworth.

"Oh! God, my father," screamed Caroline, and fell senseless upon the floor. In the next moment she was in the arms of her father, and Henry hanging over her affectionately.

"Not so fast, mam very good friend," said Peter to Dayton, seizing him by the collar, for he never forgot envy: "not so fast. Here are a few of your favorites, dat rebels: how like you der appearance?"

Dayton made no reply, and Caroline reviving, was embraced tenderly by Henry; when looking round her, as almost waking from a dream, she asked: "Uncle Peter!—Ah!" he knew of Christiano she. "Thank Heaven, I am now safe from his persecution," and she sobbed bitterly on her lover's bosom.

"From whose, my Caroline?" inquired Henry.

"From his, that bad man, Dayton, who led me to believe that you were murdered with the others, and by whose machinations and those of his father's, I was this morning driven from my home."

"What!" exclaimed Reuben—and at the same moment Walworth demanded why he had thus acted, Dayton could not reply, but he stood a trembling and guilty thing.

"But he has despotism," said Peter, "for the enemy."

"We have no enemies now," said Walworth. "Our war is proclaimed, but let us see what is their import: pardon your papers, Mr. Dayton."

"Never," cried Dayton, as he pulled a pistol from his pocket—"never, but at the sacrifice of life."

"Rash man!" said Walworth, "unconscious of in vain; deliver them quietly: we have shall lethal you, I pledge my honor."

Dayton replied not, but making one bound from the porch to the ground, he mounted one of the horses of the party, and dashing his spurs up to the rowels in the flanks of the animal, like a flash of lightning fled up the avenue, then turning on his saddle, he discharged his pistol, the ball of which slightly grazed the breast of Peter. The rifle was yet in the hand of the old man, which he had seized to discharge at Dayton, when he was prevented by his wife and Caroline. "Fly! fly!—her—enters," he shouted, and the short quick crack of the piece succeeded the exclamation. A shrill cry was heard. Dayton was seen to spring into the air, and falling from the horse, was dragged along by the foot in the stirrup for a considerable distance. When discovered he was a mutilated mass; the ball had entered his temple, and the blood dowsing freely, his countenance was shaded with gore and dust, presenting a hideous appearance. His champions were brief—a pit dug by the road side received his remains. On examining his papers, they were found to be contracts between the father of the enemy, but they would have proved of no avail, as the surrender of Carondelle had established the reign of Freedom. The next day, Reuben, with Caroline, accompanied by Walworth, departed for her home, which for many years he had not beheld. His appearance, it may be supposed, was unexpectedly unwelcome to old Dayton, who received a prompt and impressive demand to surrender up his estates and effects to the authority of government, as one who had long been nuisance to these times. Resistance to her pretext, instantly he had been Walworth, lived to behold his daughters, beautiful and virtuous as their mother and her sons embracing the liberty and patriotism of their sire.

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

Acknowledgment.

We give our thanks to a large number of the subscribers of the Post, for the very handsome manner in which remittances have been made to us, for some time past, and for the quality of the funds, in which they have been sent. We shall endeavor on our part to do justice to them in turn.

A word to those still in arrears. We shall be much obliged by a speedy settlement, as the volume is now just opened, and we wish to start, unencumbered by last balances. Let the accounts all be settled up, and we will take a fair start together, and see who shall first run to the race. *We shall continue to issue a splendid paper.*

☞ Mr. S. W. Fullerton, Jr. will act as agent at Newburgh, Orange county, New York, for the S. F. Post and Graham's Magazine.

☞ J. Adams P. M. at Washington, Mass. is agent for the Post and Magazine.

☞ James McLaurie, of Hagerstown, New York, will now agent for any of our publications.

Witchcraft.

The progress of intelligence is gradually removing our after readers of the superstitions of the people; and among them the belief in witchcraft is fast disappearing, if it has not already become extinct. It is true in some of the rural districts, a few believers in witchcraft may still be found, but the good sense of the people and the march of intellect are fast dispelling that superstition.

It is astonishing how universal the belief in witchcraft was once, and how much it has changed. Not that time a palace on this subject prevailed to an alarming extent in Europe. We can hardly credit as this day the number of persons who fell victims to the laws against witchcraft. In the later part of the sixteenth century, hundreds, very thousands of persons were put to death by the most extreme torture, in France, Germany, Spain and throughout all Europe, under the impression of witchcraft. Even in England the panic prevailed to a considerable extent. In 1618 in Lancashire, twenty persons were executed for the imputed crime, and in 1644, in the same county, seventeen more were put to death for the same offence. The whole land was impressed with the terror for the time. Nearly a hundred persons were executed on the information of a wretch, by the name of Matthew Hopkins, who followed for several years of a witch hunter. Strange to say the poor learned Barter believed in this delusion, and even unreasonably what he called the trial of the infamous Hopkins. During the protectorate of Cromwell great numbers were executed for witchcraft. Both the Matthew Hale and Chief Justice Holt presided at the trials of individuals who were subsequently hanged or hung for this crime. The most learned, as well as the best men of the age believed in witchcraft; and the Thomas Browne, the author of the "*Religio Medici*," unfortunately deemed to be called to witness, and entered into a discussion on the subject. Not less than two thousand persons are supposed to have been hanged or burned for this crime, in the British isles, during the seventeenth century.

Our own country cannot plead an exemption from this dreadful delusion. William Penn presided at the trial of a witch in Pennsylvania, but happily the women escaped through an oversight of the indictment. As late as 1788—if we recollect right—a woman was executed in the Hudson for being a witch. The ordeal battery of the Carthaginians, and the ordeal of witches among us, were of the same nature. The miserable torture that terminated most in 1692, and, for a while, raged with unmitigated fury. During this fearful phrensy the change of man-trash him—had the chemist of the learned, for it was a sore harassment of an ignominious death. We can scarcely credit, at this day, the lunacies of that miserable excitement. It has left a lasting stain on the reputation of the Puritans.

A philosophic enquirer into the causes of this excitement would peep long in the dark before he could credit as any conclusion. The action in the matter were genuinely good hearted, but heavily influenced witchcraft. They were not behind their age. They did not invent the facts on which their belief was founded. They received them as the general mind seems on the subject. But we think that the elucidation of the mystery is to be found in the character of the times, and the circumstances in this excitement, and in the fact that every popular excitement acts and reacts on itself until sure has learned some side, whether deep, in their credulity, or their knowledge.

The Governor and Council of the Anglers for the Indians, which he says is ready for the reception of its members. The Governor of the State, the Mormon in Holland, and the Dispute with Virginia and Georgia. In regard to the demand of the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of three persons charged as fugitives from justice, and to repeal the law exempting the trial by jury, the Governor re-iterates his conviction of the illegality of the demand, and his belief that the Legislature will not sanction it. A somewhat similar opinion is expressed as to whether the trial by jury shall be relinquished, and whether a State which acknowledges an unlimited equality of men, and no political equality which may not ultimately be removed, shall wrest that precious shield from the body, the safest and best defence of the poor, and bear arms against their ancestors.

The Governor then alludes to the General Banking Law, and the Safety Fund Institutions; he deems that To guard hereafter against fraudulent excesses of corporations, he suggests that the Safety Fund Institutions may be required to receive their circulating notes from the Bank Commissioners at their redemption.

He calls the attention of the Legislature to the reorganization of the Congressional Districts.

He alludes at length to the School Fund question. Twenty thousand children in the city of New York, of suitable age, are not at all instructed in any of the public schools. Of the 40,000 children of suitable age in the city of New York, 20,000 are Catholics. Of the 15th, no Indians, 3000 are Catholics, and 2000 are Protestants. During the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth the Mexican nation passed through Santa Fe, going out to meet the Texans. In the 16th, the Governor says there was an increase of the foreigners to confine themselves in Santa Fe, and departed himself for the seat of war. On the 18th, he received that Colonel John Andrew Archuleta, to the head of the Mexican militia, had met the advance corps of the Texans, under Colonel Snively, (consisting of seven officers,) at Antonchaverte, seventy-five miles from Santa Fe. Negotiations were attempted to be held on the part of the Texans, whom Snively represented, on the part of the Texans, that their objects were to invite the New Mexicans to unite themselves to the Texian Republic. The answer was that the Texans must surrender or fight—and then commenced the attack. The Texans were taken by surprise, and distributed among the militia by the Governor himself, and the prisoners and foreigners bound, drawn up, and confined in a large room. Among these were Snively, the Texian commander, Howland and his companions who had retreated from Santa Fe, and considered by a party of Mexicans, near the river Pecos, where Rowlsey was killed. Howland and Baker being brought to the Governor, were to be shot, but, entreated, were pardoned.

On the 16th of October before his departure from Santa Fe, Armijo, the Governor, sent for the Texian Colonel, ordering the foreigners to confine themselves within the town for twenty days. After his departure, Colonel Snively found out, and wounded him severely in the face. Threats were made by the rabble against the prisoners confined in the room, and commissioners sent into prison, from which, on the return of the Governor, they were released. After attacking the American Consul, he was pardoned at the age, and where Snively established the Mexican (from Texas) who had been arrested with the Indians on the 15th.

Mr. Alvarez, the United States Consul, states that most conducive feeling was exhibited against himself, and the Texians, consequently he was not known. Not a hundred persons were executed on the information of a wretch, by the name of Matthew Hopkins, who followed for several years of a witch hunter. Strange to say the poor learned Barter believed in this delusion, and even unreasonably what he called the trial of the infamous Hopkins. During the protectorate of Cromwell great numbers were executed for witchcraft. Both Sir Matthew Hale and Chief Justice Holt presided at the trials of individuals who were subsequently hanged or hung for this crime. The most learned, as well as the best men of the age believed in witchcraft; and the Thomas Browne, the author of the "*Religio Medici*," unfortunately deemed to be called to witness, and entered into a discussion on the subject. Not less than two thousand persons are supposed to have been hanged or burned for this crime, in the British isles, during the seventeenth century.

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Gov. Seward's Message.

The Legislature of New York met at Albany on Tuesday last. The Governor's Message was transmitted by Mr. J. S. Chatfield of Otsego was chosen Speaker of the House.

The Message of Gov. Seward was transmitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. An express from the New York Sun carried the message to New York city in twenty-six hours and fifty minutes. At the message is lengthy we content ourselves with an abstract and a few quotations.

The Governor alludes to the Message of Governor Dorr, which he says is ready for the reception of its members. The Governor of the State, the Mormon in Holland, and the Dispute with Virginia and Georgia. In regard to the demand of the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of three persons charged as fugitives from justice, and to repeal the law exempting the trial by jury, the Governor re-iterates his conviction of the illegality of the demand, and his belief that the Legislature will not sanction it. A somewhat similar opinion is expressed as to whether the trial by jury shall be relinquished, and whether a State which acknowledges an unlimited equality of men, and no political equality which may not ultimately be removed, shall wrest that precious shield from the body, the safest and best defence of the poor, and bear arms against their ancestors.

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Meeting at U. S. Bank.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank was held on Monday last at the banking house of the institution. The usual business took place, and the election of Directors for the ensuing year, but other interest is manifested by the number of stockholders. On this occasion the meeting, contrary to all expectations, proved a stormy one. The Ledger gives an abstract of the proceedings, from which we quote. That paper says:—The general opposition was, that the Bank had become powerless—that it was useless to be the head of a body subject to its orders but to confess how they were managed for the Lasters. The annual report was read, and the Bank called on to re-instate the disposition of the remainder of the stock of the bank. The meeting was rather large, and the Bank which opened the proceedings of Joseph Randel, Esq., to disapprove of the two last assignments of the Bank, was sustained. These disposed of property to emigrants in trust for the payment of note holders and depositors—and the last made, which is known as the General Assignment, is to be for the benefit of the property of the Bank, for the equal benefit of all its creditors. The adoption of resolutions annulling these assignments, were warmly opposed by Mr. Randel, in favor, and Mr. Rawle, in opposition, and were finally adopted. The action of Monday, requires the confirmation of a subsequent meeting to be held on Friday, which is called for the third Monday in February next. The first assignment must, being a partial one, to secure the great notes given by the City Banks, and the last, which for the amount for which they become responsible to the United States Bank for the U. S. Bank, is still in force. What the result of all this is to be, is more than we can at present devise, except that the expenses may be materially increased by keeping the number of notes and assignees engaged in the settling up of the affairs, and thus lighten the enormous drain upon the bankrupt capital of the Bank. Mr. Biddle, however, one of the speakers remarked, now extended, $50,000.

We will have occasion, still, to refer to a Select Committee, in order that it might receive the examination of the witnesses, and the report that was made of the assignment Bank, at the head of which was to be placed Mr. Biddle, and the Bank, which was to be placed subject to the orders of the Government.

The next argument was, what should be the position of the Whig party in reference to this Government Bank. The Bank had been spoken against—this power could not vote for the Bill. To the Democracy it presented unanswerable arguments, and was more than a National Bank, except in all but that which gave Congress the power of refusing the Report and Bill.

Mr. Buchanan also commented upon Mr. Clay's first plan submitted on the Bill, which he would not be adverse to the scheme in all its details, and entered more minutely into the arguments for and against the measure, and debated the Bill.

Mr. Benton gave notice that at the first pay in the business of the Senate, he would ask for action upon his Bill, postponing the operation of the Bankrupt Bill to the 4th of March next.

Mr. Huntington being entitled to the floor upon the question of referring the Report and Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, urged at length in opposition to the plan submitted in the Bill. He would not be found adverse to the scheme in all its details, and entered more minutely into the arguments for and against the measure, and debated the Bill.

Mr. Huntington was intended as an exposition of reasons for not voting for the plan. Mr. Huntington differed from Mr. Rives and Mr. Tallmadge, as to the powers of dismissing the question now, and regarding it as in the nature of a preliminary question, he occupied by a translation of a Swedish poem, entitled "The Children of the Forest," by Miss Bremer. The commencement of the volume is taken up with the fugitive pieces of the author that have, since the publication of the "Views of the Night," given a name to many of the country seats. Many of these imitate and other poems possess high merit, but we cannot praise them indiscriminately. Perhaps the best is the one entitled "Twilight among the Woods."—The Goblet of Life," and the lines to the rose Charles, are little less beautiful. The collection is rather too large for so fine a volume, and is marred under the title of "The Voices of the Night."

The volume is elegantly printed, and bound with taste. We commend it to every lover of American poetry.

SENATE.—Mr. Woodbridge, Jan. 4, 1842.

Mr. Woodbridge presented a memorial from citizens of Buffalo, N. Y. praying some action on the subject of the improvement of the Lake harbors, and the relief of American prisoners sent to Australia. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Linn introduced a resolution, which was read and laid over, requesting the President of the United States to make a demand upon the Government of Great Britain, with the provisions of an existing treaty in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, and to enforce its provisions by the exercise of the naval force of the United States, and could not receive the sanction of that Government. Mr. Linn said he had been induced to offer it by the recent capture of 37, and when shadowed out at the extremeness of 37, and when the African coast, by the British cruiser Buzzard, and which was called forth, remember that the Government could not have been unaware of the fact, and must have long since should now. The measure which had been submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, and he showed his wish by his friends, opposed to the whole measure. He had not been in favor of the Bill at the present session.

Mr. Calhoun said he did not rise to oppose the motion to refer, but to accept the plan submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, which he considered the result of the clearest field of the farmers there. Some of them, 200, able-bodied negroes, had been sold off of stock, most of them were rather calm. About sixty miles of the road through an unbroken forest, still remains to be surveyed.

Case of Rev. Mr. Van Zandt.

The Rochester papers are nearly filled with that trial for kidnapping, as set forth in the case of Rev. Jonathan Murdock, now 16 years of age, who is shadowed as to his color, looking, apparently as settees, confining evasive, and stated the commencement of his acquaintance with Van Zandt—the commencement of his advances towards him—and the manner in which he was induced to leave his home. The testimony in defence augurs his acquittal, as the Rev. Thomas Brotton testifies that he was with Rev. Mr. Van Zandt from the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. till about 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day when the crime is alleged to have been committed. The red says it was rumored or decided to have made about 2 miles in a day. If Britton's testimony cannot be overthrown, Mr. Van Zandt's vindication is complete. He is corroborated by that of James De Wolf. Mr. Van Zandt appears to have been, in this matter, an injured man, and we rejoice at the vindication of his character.

What Means It!

We find the following paragraph in the Boston papers. What does it mean! Dr. Moses Emerson & Co. avoid the suspension of the Specie, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Calhoun, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Calhoun, and a resolution was offered by Mr. Calhoun

Gov. Porter's Message.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, but they were not fully organized until Thursday. John Strohm, Esq. of Lancaster, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Joseph B. Foster, Esq. of Tioga, Speaker of the House. We give below the Message of Gov. Porter to the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Message was delivered to both Houses on Thursday at noon, and received Philadelphia the same evening.

The tone of the Message in relation to the State Debt and the Internal Improvements is highly praiseworthy. We commend those portions of the document especially to our Pennsylvania readers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In performance of the duty enjoined on me by the Constitution, I proceed to give you such information of the state of the Commonwealth, and to recommend to your consideration such measures, as I think expedient, at the present time, in the discharge of that duty, to be more properly, here with difficulty, but this does not relieve me from the obligation to attempt by our official station. In a spirit of perfect frankness, I shall submit my views upon the leading topics of interest, and shall be happy if, in your wisdom and experience, you can so modify and improve them as to present a more popular degree, the welfare of our common constituents, the people of this Commonwealth.

The subject of deepest interest, and greatest perplexity, that calls for our attention is, the financial condition of the State. Although I have, on several former occasions, entered into a full and similar exposition of this matter, I cannot refrain from again presenting it to your consideration, in a manner so distinct and plain, as to preclude, I trust, the possibility of misconception on the part of those who feel an honest desire to understand it. I am persuaded that the people generally, and the supervisory officers of the Commonwealth, nothing is needed to induce the fullest possible measure of punctuality from, but a clear and candid exposition of the nature and extent of the obligations which they are required to fulfil. The true fee consolidated, revision and description on this point, is at once the interest, the duty, and the high faith of the State is pledged, and every consideration of duty and of honor requires that we should know our condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to preserve our plighted faith.

There is due by this State, to the United States, on account of the Revolutionary debt, the sum of $2,002,414 28. The funded debt of the State, amounts to $40,334,365 28. Details in relation to which are given:

$[illegible]	42,500 00	–	1841
	2,516,500 00	–	1846
	50,000 00	–	1847
	1,000,000 00	–	1850
	2,000,000 00	–	1853
	4,000,000 00	–	1854
	2,182,181 00	–	1855
	2,010,501 00	–	1857
	1,350,000 00	–	1858
	2,026,000 00	–	1860
	150,000 00	–	1861
	3,221,000 00	–	1862
	200,000 00	–	1863
	2,815,000 00	–	1864
	1,797,000 00	–	1865
	1,000,000 00	–	1866
	2,367,361 00	–	1870
	346,000 00	–	1872

Besides the above, there is due at expiration of certain bank charters,

Total	$40,331,005 28

The debt has been contracted for the following purposes:

For Canals and Railroads,	$30,665,812 98
To pay certificates of State debt,	1,000,000 00
For the use of the Treasury,	1,521,689 00
For Turnpikes, State Roads, Bridges, &c.	750,000 00
For the Relief of Sufferers by Fire,	100,000 00
For the Eastern Penitentiary,	100,000 00
For the Relief of the Sufferers by Flood,	50,000 00
Total	$40,331,005 28

The value of the public improvements

estimated at cost, is	$30,292,165 83
The State owns bank stock which cost her at par	7,109,100 00
The State owns Turnpike and Bridge stock,	276,099 00
The State owns Canal and Navigation stock,	831,178 68
The State owns Railroad stock,	1,166,548 00
Money due on unpatented lands, estimated at	1,000,000 00
Total,	$40,448,329 79

The remarkable difficulty of our situation, arises mainly from the payment of the interest annually accruing on the public debt. The interest on this debt, from time to time, it is incumbent on the State to provide as it becomes due. Now, the portion of the interest on public debt, now redeemable, can be doubtless postponed until the next session of the Legislature, or even for a longer period without any consequences. This is on a great measure peculiar to those who cannot afford to guarantee the creditor, and whose interest, therefore, is dependent on the faithful adherence of the State, to its solemn engagements made with the creditor. The interest on the debt proposed to the payment of this interest, is derived from the following sources: to wit, the income of the railways, auction duties, on collateral inheritances, dividends on stock owned by the State in the several banks and the tax levied on real and personal property. The amount accrued from each of these several sources, during the year ending on the 30th day of November last, is as follows:

From Canals and Railroads,	$[illegible] 861 61
From Auction duties,	71,022 15
From Collateral Inheritances,	91,981 51
From Dividends on bank stock and navigation companies,	50,250 73
From Tax on real and personal property, &c.	33,296 12
Total,	$[illegible] 839 15

The sum in the treasury applicable to that object, on the first day of December last was [illegible] 839 15, and the amount during the month, was $1,050,000 38, being $1,141,839 53, which was necessary to pay the interest due on the first of February, next.

In relation to the assessment and collection of the state taxes, the act of the 16th of June, 1840, the greatest delinquency is found with the county commissioners. The assessment and taxes have been returned by several of the counties although required by the 6th section of the act to be returned to the office of the Auditor General on or before the first Monday of September, in each year. The delay in making the returns, and paying over of the amount assessed under said act. From the information, which has been received, it is estimated that it will amount to about half a million, or within a few thousands of it. This amount will be considerably increased by the valuation and assessment provided by the "act to establish a uniform rule for the valuation of property and assessment of taxes," passed 15th May, last; the returns of which are required to be made to the Auditor General within the present month, and will be laid before you at the commencement of your session.

The duty of the county commissioners to make returns of the assessments, &c., in the manner and time imposed by law, seems not to be dispensed and enforced with sufficient rigor. Some more summary mode must be indispensable. If the distribution of the objects of taxation, or the mode of levying and collecting the tax be unfair, or onerous, the evil complained of should be promptly corrected.

It is my duty, also, to declare my determination to do all that belongs to that department to meet faithfully the requirements of the State, and to preserve unsullied the credit and fidelity of our Commonwealth. My sentiments in relation to the public debt remain unchanged and I am pleased to find that on this subject, there is no diversity of opinion, on the great mass of the citizens of the State. All agree that, whatever the constitutional obligations of the State may be, they have been into examinable conformably to the constitution and laws, whatever the engagements may have been entered into by our predecessor and a proper regard to the interest of the public faith, to the honor of the State, the permanence of our republican institutions, and a sacred regard to the sanctity of public contracts, require that the resources of the Commonwealth, and the energies of her people, should be promptly and vigorously put forth, in public engagements promptly, punctually, and unhesitatingly. To this end, the necessary means must be assigned upon the Legislature, to take the necessary steps, at the earliest practicable day, to impose adequate taxes and other revenues.

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	2,010,501 00	–	1857
	1,350,000 00	–	1858
	2,026,000 00	–	1860
	150,000 00	–	1861
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I have recommended to three several legislatures the propriety of selling the stock which the State owns in the Bank of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Bank, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and once every session I would bring to bear upon the subject, to the best of my ability, the influence which belongs to my station. The policy of leasing for a term of years, one or both of those improvements, is now, I understand, under consideration. Of the propriety of so doing, I am not prepared to express a decided opinion, but shall have occasion to do so, in regard to the recommendation.

Our public works should be unpalatable; or unless in a great measure to a want of proper legislation on the subject, and unless this be remedied, it must for the future be charged upon the Legislature itself. Our Canal Commissioners have repeatedly urged upon the Legislature the propriety of adopting the Canal Commissioners' alone to every contingency on the Columbia railroad. Some years ago, the Legislature passed a supplement to the act to authorize the carrying of the passengers, yet, on the Columbia railroad, they have not been carried. The time has expended in its construction over four years, and the estimate was originally made by those charged with the duty, at about two years. The original estimate was $[illegible] 000, and the present cost of the road will be about three per cent while the individual carriers on the road have been charged with the transportation of passengers. So it is, also, with regard to the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad. The first has been in course of improvement, between three and four years, and the last for a much longer period, and both are in serious embarrassment for the want of means, for the payment of interest on the public debt. Although, in the aggregate, the amount of tonnage is a source of great revenue to the State, it is the greater amount is absorbed in the ordinary purposes of townships, city and county affairs. I take great pleasure in stating that I find the revenue in the office of the Treasurer for the maintenance of the faith and honor of the State, has been regarded as a sacred deposit by the public officers charged, and has been borne without repining, unless, indeed, in a few instances, when the public officers, in the absence of the State which have stayed almost the entire benefit of the expenditure for the use and benefit of them, for the payment of interest on which those taxes are imposed. I am satisfied that, for the future, the people will submit to the taxes, the result to taxation, instead of additional items. When the people are made acquainted with the origin and necessary of Pennsylvania would, under the existing circumstances, be dissatisfied with the system. I am convinced I did not mistake their true character, nor can I be mistaken in the opinion that they are honest, and have better principles, who first tried the adoption of the system, and that they will be found to be honest and enterprising as it, shake for a moment my steadfast conviction that the people of this State are honest, and have at heart their duty, let it cost what it might, the first existence is the property of the citizens of the Commonwealth, and the Legislature to offer a petition, complaining of public officers are insane, and straightaway, swarms of busy petitioners are found, and straightaway, swarms of busy petitioners are found, and straightaway, swarms of busy petitioners are found

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Thursday Morning.

The following ballad is from the pen of T. Belsington Macaulay, Esq. The subject is the battle of Naseby. The ballad is supposed to be spoken by one of the grim old cuirassiers of Ireton's regiment. How the storm of war rolls out o'erpast the distant line

Oh! wherefore come ye forth in triumph from the North
With your hands, and your feet, and your raiment all red?
And wherefore doth your rout send forth a joyous shout?
And whence be the grapes of the wine-press which ye tread?

Oh evil was the root, and bitter was the fruit,
And crimson was the juice of the vintage that we trod;
For we trampled on the throng of the haughty and the strong,
Who sate in the high places and slew the saints of God

It was about the noon of a glorious day in June:
Then we saw three hundred dames and their customary shame,
And the three hundred men, with his long rosewood lance.

And Astley and Sir Marmaduke, and Rupert of the Rhine
Like a torrent of the Lord, with his Bible and his sword,
The Cuirassiers rode along to us to form us for the fight,
When a murmuring sound broke out, and swelled into a shout,
Among the godless horsemen upon the tyrant's right

And back! like the roar of the billows on the shore,
The cry of battle rose along their charging line!
For God! for the Cause! for the Church! for the Laws!
For Charles, King of England, and Rupert of the Rhine!

The furious German comes, with his clamorous and his drums,
His lecherous of Absolon and pages of Whitehall:
They are bursting on our faults: Grasp your pikes—Close your ranks,
For Rupert never comes but to conquer or to fall!

They are here—they look us full in the face—with solid pace—and are gone
One heft o horse before them in the midst—the right!
O Lord, put forth thy might! O Lord, defend the right!
Stand back to back, in God's name and fight it to the last

Stout Skippon hath a wound—the centre hath given ground
Hark! hark!—What means the trampling of barbarous din
On our rear?
Whose banner do I see, boys? 'Tis he, thank God, 'tis he, boys!

Stop ye another minute. Brave Oliver is here.

Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a row,
Like a whirlwind on the trees, like a deluge on the dykes,
Our Cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the accurst,
And at a shock have scattered the forces of his pikes

Fast, fast, the gallants ride, in some rude scale work to hide
Their rovered heads embrowned in vain on Tonguhe-Bar.
And he—he turns, he flees—shame to those cruel eyes
That have to look on terror, and dare not look on war!

He! cuirassier, wear the plate and, ere ye strap the skate,
First give another stab to make your guard secure;
Then shake out more pockets and pockets of dead gamers and lockets,
The tokens of the women, the plunder of the poor

Fools, your shoulders shrug with guilt and your sides are worn with gay and bold,
When ye bend your lily hands to your lemans to-day;
And to-morrow shall the fair, from her chambers in the necks,
Lead forth her tawny cubs to howl above the prey.

Where be your tongues that late mock'd at heaven and hell
and fight?
And the fingers that were wont so lusty with your blades,
Your perfect'd stem clothes, your ruches and your necks,
Your sleeve plots and your sconces, your drawers and your pouches?
And the Kings of earth, in fear, shall shudder when they hear

What the hand of God hath wrought for the Houses and the Throne
And the Worst spake not a word!

IS A BAD WAY.—"Spoons" of the Sunday Mercury are a peculiar production. He has fallen in love with a fish, a mermaid woman, who reposes in the name of "Betsey," and he is grinding out verses on her with a perfect looseness. Only hear him!

The flowers of Sail Sosiahdjo, I've stolen for your charms
And wove me a garland of love
And they'll bloom in your bosom, when every fair feature
Of your's is decked, my dove

Yet I'd have it hope elsewhere
All though this cold weather
We can't live together
Like a couple of cetas—
As happy and piscatory
As a partridge or pheasant—
No more for the present
Your dolphinest Spoons

HOOSIER GIRLS.—A correspondent, says the N. O. Picayune, wishes us to write a story which, we are sorry says, is a libel upon the girls of Hoosier land. He says he was at a ball in that region a while ago, but made no acquaintance until after supper. When supper was over, he was surprised to notice that many came back to the dancing room with all sorts of eatables. Foreign disposed to take a share in the frolick, he stepped up to a bouncing lass and asked if she would favor him with her hand in a dance—

"Fetch it," replied she, calling to her sister—"here, Sal, just hold my 'tater while I take a frisk with this new beau."

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Col. Stone says he has received a communication from a member of the N. York Senate, which leads everything he ever saw in the way of orthography.

The law who contrived to spell coffee without using a single properly belonging to the word—*laughphysic*—has only form his parallel. We cite a few examples, *cuf—enuff, pnoo—pneu*—none of *knowh*, *hu—here*, *eggbrd—applied*. But now comes the last—*pneumonia*. Come what that spells Union, you simpleton!"

The Burial.

BY R. S. WHITE.

Oh, what a Betsey's grave!
It describes and then,
Wot she said north an whence brock
To wil lave well, how smooth a check
Beneath so surface here!
Many more a all
Five thousand dollars

Her grave reminds us more when moulded in her pall

WESTERN LIGHTNING.—The following striking extract is from a late speech by a distinguished lawyer in Illinois:—

"Peleg Thomas,—Let me state to General Andrew Jackson, who that effected that Robinson Crusoe,—by the great principles developed in John Quincy Adam's farewell message. Perhaps Lord—why by all those and a few more I can't think of, I proclaim that I regard with utter loathing the man who stole Jake Jumora sheep—I do by hokey."

A WESTERN SPANIARD.—The following quaint epitaph was written on the tombstone of a pastry at Frith, in Denshigshire, England. The comparison is astonishing:

Our life is but a winter's day;
Some only breakfast and away
Others to dinner stay, and are fill'd.
The oldest sup but supe and goes to bed;
Large is his debt, who lingers out the day,
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.

POETRY OF HEART.—Poetry of heart, as of all virtues the most elevated. A Greek maid loving with what fulness she would bring her husband, answered, red, "I will bring him what is more valuable than gold or stone, much it all that determined to me these my parents."

A WESTERNER TRIED.—An Irishman was speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "In you see that star speck on the full round?" That are so, is no old, though it is hardly discernable but when I look at him with my glass, it brings him at near that I plainly here him groan."

DECIDED GRATITUDE.—"I'd have you to know, Mrs. Stoker, that my name was a misnomer of the law." "I'd like your mother," retorted Mrs. Grinds, turning on her nose, and putting her arms akimbo, "I'll learn you to be a corridor in this way."

A HEAVY LOAD.—The New York Mechanic has an account of a little boy who lately waited nearly a mile, carrying on his shoulders to mill, an article which weighed another hundred pounds! Don't start, reader—the article was "*peteral intelligence*."

MATRIMONY.—Let no man embark on the voyage of matrimony under the idea that the sea is forever calm—the sky always serene.

Of course—when a man gets married, he looks out for squalls.

"The light that lies
In woman's eyes"

Is made a favorite old song, and he is called a gallant poet, too, who wrote it.

NEW DISCOVERY.—A genius down west has discovered a method of manufacturing, from cedar, a tumbler, an apt, and those like, so as to have enough left for a small yellow dog.

A MOST GREEK LOVER.—An exchange paper contains a notice of the marriage of Mr. Gallop to Miss Moss. We suspect this is the only authentic of a man *galloping* to the moss!

From the Ancdote for January 1842.

The Old Maid
IN THE
Winding-Sheet.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

The moon-beams came through two deep and narrow windows, and showed a spacious chamber, richly furnished in an antique fashion. Between the lattice, the shadow of the diamond panes was thrown upon the floor, the ghastly light through the other slept on a bed, falling between the heavy silken curtains and illuminating the face of a young man. But, how quietly the chamberer lay! how pale his countenance! and how like a shroud were the white sheets which covered his frame! Yes; it was a corpse in its bridal clothes!

Suddenly, the fixed features seemed to move, with dark emotion. Strange fantasy! It was but the shadow of the fingers of curtains, swaying between the dead face and the moonlight, at the door of the chamber opened, and a young girl stole softly to the bed side. Was there delusion in the smokiness, or did her gesture and her look betray a gleam of triumph, as she bent over the pale corpse—pale in death—and pressed her living lips to the cold lips of the dead! As she drew back from that long kiss, her bosom swelled as if a proud heart were fighting with its anguish. Again it seemed that the features of the corpse moved, responsive to her own. Was it delusion? The sisters curtain had waved a second time, between the dead face and the moonlight, and stood still; and unclosed the door, and glided ghost-like, to the bed-side. There the two maidens stood, breathless, with a deep pause of the dead between them. But she, who had first entered, was proud and stately; and the other, a soft and fragile thing.

"Away!" cried the lofty one. Then hadst hesitating? The dead is mine!"

"Sister!" exclaimed the other shuddering. "Well! hast thou spoken! The dead is thine!"

They stood gazing at each other, and stood into her face with a ghastly look. But a wild and mournful expression passed across the features of the proudest, and she threw herself upon the bed, and clasped the dead in her arms, and pressed cheek to cheek, to the bed-side. There the two maidens stood, breathless, with a deep pause of the dead between them. But she, who had first entered, was proud and stately; and the other, a soft and fragile thing.

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